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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

E. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Discovery of an International Organization in Russia—Noblemen, Merchants and Students Arrested—King Amadeus to Visit the Spanish Provinces—Proceedings of the French Assembly—Marshal MacMahon to Visit Ireland—Another Meeting Called for Hyde Park—Prolongation of Thiers's Term of Office—The Algerian Insurgents Submitting to the Authority of the Government, &c., &c.

Doings of the French Assembly.

VERSAILLES, August 10.—In the Assembly last evening, M. Dufaure presented a motion providing for the distribution of remuneration for the services sustained by the departments during the war, at the hands of Commissioners to be appointed from the people, to each other department. The proposition was violently opposed by M. Victor Lefraure, and was not acted upon.

Marshal MacMahon to Visit Ireland—Another Meeting in Hyde Park.

LONDON, August 10.—Marshal MacMahon and Count De Flanguey are expected to visit Ireland.

A meeting is called for Hyde Park, for the purpose of getting up a protest against the prohibition by the government of last Sunday's meeting.

King Amadeus to Visit the Provinces.

MADRID, August 10.—King Amadeus will at a very early day visit Valedolid and the eastern provinces of Spain.

The Internationals in Russia.

A *Herald's* St. Petersburg letter mentions the discovery of the existence of an organization, with apparently well concocted schemes aimed at the Government, and whose plans include an extensive union with the purposes of the international organizations on the continent. Among the arrests made were noblemen, merchants and students. Some of the prisoners manifested a total ignorance of the objects for which the society worked.

Proceedings of Parliament—Time of Prorogation Uncertain—The Ballot Bill Defeated in the House of Lords—The Authorities Preparing for Trouble at Londonderry Tomorrow.

LONDON, August 10.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Gladstone announced the postponement of the Queen's departure for Balmoral, which had been arranged for next week, in deference to the condition of the public business. The time of the prorogation of Parliament, therefore, was yet uncertain. Mr. Monsell, Postmaster General, announced that the reduction of telegraph tolls to sixpence for ten words throughout the United Kingdom will be made upon the completion of the new general office. Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, spoke in defense of the English military system as compared with that of Prussia. The latter, he said, was not suited to a free country like England. He also stated that the military manœuvres to take place in Berkshire during the coming autumn promised excellent results.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Ripon made a lengthy argument in favor of the ballot, in the course of which he referred to his experience in the United States in the matter of bribery, and laid on a compliment to American institutions. Earl Shaftesbury made a demand for two months' time for the discussion of the measure, and the debate, a vigorous debate ensued, participated in by the Lord Chancellor and various other peers. No votes or divisions were in relation to the bill were made on all sides. Finally the House divided, and the bill was rejected, the majority against the measure being 26.

The Prince Imperial of Germany, Frederick William, and his wife, the Princess Royal of England, visited Salisbury Cathedral and the ruins of Stonehenge.

The authorities of Londonderry have taken stringent precautions against disturbances on the 12th instant, the anniversary of raising the siege of the town in 1689.

Prolongation of M. Thiers's Term of Office—Trial of the Communists.

VERSAILLES, August 10.—A motion for the prorogation for three years of the office of Thiers as Chief of the Executive Power, will probably be introduced in the Assembly to-morrow. Provision is made therein for the resignation of Thiers in the event of the dissolution of the Assembly before the expiration of his term of office.

The Court Martial has sentenced Rouquis, former Mayor of Puteaux, to penal servitude for life, the official prosecutor having demanded the death penalty on the ingenious of the language of the accused entitled him to some favor. Evidence has been given in the case of M. Assi in relation to his conduct upon the occasion of the strike at LaCreuzot. The prisoners complain bitterly of the comments of the press upon their cases.

Not Ratified.

BERLIN, August 10.—Emperor William has not yet ratified the Convention for the evacuation of the French Departments of the Seine and Seine et Oise.

The Algerian Insurgents Submitting.

VERSAILLES, August 10.—An official report continued improvement in the situation of affairs, and say the insurgents are rapidly submitting to the authority of the Government.

King Louis to Escort Emperor William.

MUNICH, August 10.—King Louis, of Bavaria, goes to Schwandorf, in the upper Palatinate, to meet Emperor William on his journey to Austria, and escort him through the Bavarian dominions.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 10.—The bark Lille M. Gunock bound for Boston, laden with iron, foundered at the Island of Isiay. The crew were saved.

The Anchor steamship India, Captain Monroe, touched at Moville to-day.

LONDON, August 10.—The steamship England, from New York, touched at Queenstown to-day.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 10, 5:00 P. M.—Consols 93½. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 93½; do '65, 93½; do '67, 92½; 10-40s, 90¾. Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £1,127,000.

ANTWERP, August 10.—Petroleum 49 francs.

LIVERPOOL, August 9.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 8¾d; Orleans 9¼d; sales 10,000 bales; speculative and export 2,000.

Winter wheat 10s 9d. Pork 46s 6d. Beef 80s. Lard 48s.

CRESTLINE, O.

Store and Dwelling House Damaged by Fire.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., August 10, 1871.

About ten o'clock this forenoon a fire was discovered in the two-story frame building at the corner of Main and Seltzer streets, in this place, owned and occupied by J. Lausenheimer & Co., as a residence and hardware store. The flames were pumped upon on the ground, and soon had the flames under control. The damage by fire and water to building and stock is estimated at one thousand dollars; fully insured in the Richland Mutual, of Mansfield.

LOUDONVILLE, O.

A Country Store Robbed of Money and Goods.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, O., August 10, 1871.

The store of James Dewitt, eight miles from here, was robbed last night of fifty dollars, a valuable watch and a quantity of goods, the amount of which cannot be ascertained at present. No clue to the perpetrators.

CRIME.

A Butcher Beats His Child to Death.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Jacob Eisenhardt, a German butcher on Christie street, attempted to punish his little son for a trifling misdemeanor yesterday, and injured him so badly that he died in a few hours.

Murder and Robbery in Mexico.

MATAMORAS, August 4 (via Brownsville, 9th instant Mauricio Fortugal, formerly chief of Police, shot Juan Carda, his successor, in front of the police station, killing him instantly. Fortugal escaped to Brownsville, and the public sentiment there is against his extradition, as the Mexican authorities also want him for the law which requires the surrender of such criminals. Fortugal is therefore safe. The quarrel grew out of Fortugal's removal.

Bands of Mexican robbers continue their depredations on the Texas side of the line. Cortinas, the Mexican General, commands the district on the Rio Grande, and formerly a resident of Texas, has been seventeen times indicted by the grand jury of Cameron. The Brownsville courts give protection to robbers.

A New Development in the Way of Murder.

MILWAUKEE, August 10.—A man named John Murrill killed a neighbor, Mr. Hall, last evening, near Chippewa, yesterday, by stabbing him fourteen times, and then set a savage dog on him, which tore his head to a fresh. Murrill, O'Neil, expired soon after. The murderer escaped.

FIRES.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10.—A fire in McKean, Newhall & Borie's extensive sugar warehouse this afternoon destroyed 5,000 barrels of bone black, but the prompt closing, by steam machinery, of the iron shutters, saved the main building, at one time in imminent danger.

A fire this afternoon destroyed the soap works of John Heuberle, the steam dressing works of Matthew Hammel, and ten dwelling houses. A number of other buildings were severely damaged. Loss $50,000; insurance small.

Rochester, N. H.

GREAT FALLS, N. H., August 10.—A fire in Rochester, N. H., this morning, destroyed the furniture and carpet store of Chas. Beckford, the stove store of W. F. Esas, Holmes's grocery, Sanborn's millinery, and the dwelling house of Mrs. B. Hodgson. Loss $20,000; insurance 11,000. Incendiary.

If Guilty She is Insane.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Republic*, referring to the Baltimore poisoning case, says: "Mrs. Wharton has always been a peculiar woman, and we speak of what we know when we say that we believe that she inherited in her youth by competent physicians she would have been declared insane. We express no belief as to her innocence or guilt of the monstrous crimes with which she is charged, but of her guilt by circumstantial evidence there is proved, we feel convinced, from what we know of her past life, that she was insane at the time she perpetrated the deeds, and knew not what she did. A girl of her peculiarities and an indulgence in acts of indiscretion which no sane person would have conceived of, and which for many years she maintained the reputation which she had early acquired. Her married life, although begun under circumstances that would have made almost any other couple unhappy and discontented, is said to have been one of happiness to her, and when she unfortunately became called upon to rear and educate two children, she did so with a care that is been related in the intelligent character of the devoted and heart-broken girl who now insists upon sharing the mother's prison cell, and in the manifestation of proficiency in household duties which it is now charged was the result of another of her misdeeds. There are many of respectable persons in this city, many of them personal friends who knew Mrs. Wharton when she was young, stately and attractive Ellen Nugent, and there are hundreds if not thousands, of army officers and their families, and of citizens of Southern Maryland throughout the country in which she has sojourned, who wait with painful anxiety the result of her trial, and who cannot realize, even though she is incarcerated pending the settlement of such horrible charges, attending their sympathies to her, believing that she is wholly innocent, or if guilty that the insanity of her youth has been more greatly developed by advanced years.

THE LABOR PARTY.

National Convention at St. Louis.

Platform of Principles Adopted.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—The declaration of principles with which the National Labor party proposes to go before the country next year as a political organization is as follows: Referring to a call for a National Convention, to nominate President and Vice President, they say:

In making this call, and presuming to enter into competition with existing parties, it is meet that we should give to the world our reasons, as well as the remedies we propose for the wrongs of which we complain. Starting them with the maxims that our Government is founded on the sovereignty and consent of the governed, and its purpose to protect the property and enforce the nation's rights, and thus give to all an equitable claim in the race of life; the land, water, air, and all natural elements, are common gifts, and governments are only trustees to guard against their misapplication, and that as trustees they have no right to alienate or bestow such gifts of the owners was freely given, that all class legislation whereby these original and common elements, or the products of the same, enhanced by intelligent labor, are perverted from their original design, and used against the best interests of the producers and the injury of the producers, is wrong, and subversive of the purposes of good government; that all absolutely and intelligent persons should contribute to the common stock, by useful industry, a sum or quantity equal to their own support, and legislation should tend as far as possible to the equitable distribution of the surplus products. If these propositions are true, our government is wholly perverted from its true design, and the sacred names—Democracy and Republicanism—are synonymous of despotism, and parties represented thereby, as now organized, are engines of oppression, crushing out the liveas of the people. We need only point to the facts that in this wealthiest country of unlimited resources, with the land annually groaning beneath the products of human efforts, the mass of people have no supply beyond their daily wants, compelled from this unjust conditions in sickness and misfortune to become paupers and vagrants. The pauperism and crime are the legitimate fruits of this infernal modern statesmanship, and it is with these we have to deal. How far these evils are connected with the abuses inflicted on labor, by modern statesmanship seems not to perceive that chattle slavery has ever disfigured, but the rights and institutions of labor stand just where they did before the emancipation. In respect to the division of its products, the difference lies only in the fact that by ostracizing the results, and concentrating them on the few capitalists who master, and dictate terms, and thus all labor is practically placed in the same condition as the slave before his emancipation. In thus placing it, the interests of all labor become common, and they must fight the battle in unity if they would succeed. What then are the instrumentalities by which these wrongs are inflicted?

First, Banking and monied monopolies, by which, through [illegible] the products of the industries of human labor are concentrated in the hands of the non-producers. This is the great source of all these wrongs, in and through which all other monopolies exist and operate.

Second, The consolidated railroad and other transit monopolies, whereby all industries are taxed to the per centage of the profits for the benefit of the stockholders and stock jobbers.

Third, manufacturing monopolies, whereby small producers are crushed, and the price of labor and its products are determined with mathematical certainty by the rule of supply and demand.

Fourth, Land monopolies, by which the public domain is absorbed by a few speculations and speculators.

Fifth, Commercial and grain monopolies, speculating and enriching their associated organizations on human necessities.

We propose to restore the Government to its original purpose, and, so far as possible, to remedy these evils and remove their results.

First, By establishing a financial system, based on the facts and resources of the nation, in harmony with the genius of free Government, and adapted to the exigencies of legitimate commerce, to control and end the circulating notes of the National and State banks, as well as by examination into the present fiat tender, should be withdrawn from circulation, and a new currency issued by the Government which shall be a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, duties on imports included, and which shall be the only lawful money of the United States; this currency or money to be issued directly to the treasury of the holders of the Government bonds, bearing not over per cent. interest, the Government creditors to have the privilege of taking their bonds at par, instead of their election, reserving to Congress the right to regulate the rate of interest on bonds, and thus the value of the currency, so as to effect the equitable distribution of the products of labor between money and non-producing capitalists and producers.

Second, By paying the national debt in strict accordance with the law under which it was originally contracted, gold where specifically promised, and all other forms of indebtedness, including the 5-20 bonds, shall be discharged in the lawful money of the Government, in the legal tender currency of the United States, as hereinbefore provided. In no sense in any way increasing the gold paying and annuity obligations of the Government.

Third, By prescribing that the public domain to the actual settlers and tillers of the soil.

Fourth, By a limit for reasonable hours, believing, as we do, that the reduction of interest to a just rate will do more to increase the rewards of labor in all the departments of industry than any other single measure, the development of all agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and mechanical resources than any system of tariff laws that can be devised.

Fifth, By restraining, or if needs be, abolishing corporate monopolies, by prohibiting all combinations and confining national legislation to national objects, abolishing the military to the civil authorities, and reducing the army to a strictly peace establishment, and confining its operations to national purposes alone.

Sixth, By requiring that in all future wars the means necessary for the prosecution shall, as required, be collected from the wealth of those who own and not entailed on the future earnings of labor.

Seventh, By such legislation as shall, as far as practicable, secure the equitable distribution of the burdens of taxation, and the building up of manufacturing industries throughout the country.

Seventh, By granting general amnesty and restoring the Union at once on the basis of equality of rights and privileges to all citizens and interests, the impartial administration of justice, and that the only true bond of Union to bind the States together and engage the affections of the people to the Government.

Twelfth, By the creation of Board of Management of the currency and revenue, composed of such a number of intelligent business men as may be necessary to form a board, from all parts of the government, which Board shall be charged with the execution of all laws relating to the collection and disbursement of the revenue and the regulation of the currency, and empowered to employ and have the oversight of the clerks and other officers and agents required in the discharge of all the duties pertaining to this Department, the same rule to be applied to the Postoffice and Interior Departments as far as may be practicable, the Secretaries of the respective Departments to be the Presidents of such Board.

SMELTING SILVER ORES.

Some Calculations About Its Profitableness—Shall Pittsburgh be Ahead or Behind.

We observe that our recent reference to the movement on foot to bring to this city the ores of the Utah silver fields, for smelting, has set the fancies men of other localities at making calculations. Cleveland and Toledo think that the smelting of silver can be made as profitable in those cities as in Pittsburgh, and the *Toledo Blade* strongly urges the erection of works at that point for the reduction of silver and copper ores. It seems probable that, as the immense extent and value of the argentiferous deposits of Utah become more fully known, and the profits to be realized from their reduction more certain, considerable competition will arise between the various coal and coke centers of the east as to which of them shall secure the lion's share of the smelting business. It will lately an important question to what extent the story of these mineral deposits was gotten up by speculators for their personal interest and advantage. The careful and thorough investigations made by Profs. Silliman, Mr. Anderson and other practical gentlemen, in late visits to the mines, would indicate that the deposits are not superior to any similar discoveries that have ever been made in the United States. Extensive purchases in these mines have recently been made by New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and even English companies, one of which latter recently paid twelve hundred thousand dollars for a single mine. The famous Emma Mine, and the fabulous quantities of ore daily taken from it, have been heralded around the world, and there seems no good reason to doubt that many other mines, when fairly opened, will turn out to be almost as lucrative. Within a radius of a hundred miles from Utah, there are more than a hundred silver, lead and copper mines. The Emma Mine is said to have yielded one Monte Christo cave. If is now turning out an average of v hundred tons of ore a day, with some one hundred and thirty-five dollars to the ton; the cost of raising it, yielding a profit of $13,500 net every twenty-four hours, or nearly one and a half millions of dollars a year. From the 13th of June to the 13th of July, there was taken fro m it 3,300 tons of ore, of which 3,000 tons were shipped to England, and 300 sold to the smelting establishments in Utah. The ore is said to lie in solid banks, said to be as soft as an ordinary earth band, and that one man with a pick and shovel can break down a ton of it in half an hour. The deeper the shaft goes, the richer does the ore become. At the depth of two hundred feet a vein of mineral was only from twelve to eighteen inches in width, while at its present depth of nearly two hundred feet it presents a ledge of solid ore in some places over three feet wide. These developments already made it is believed that there are millions of tons of it in the mine. Last month the company declared a dividend of five per cent. on its capital of five millions of dollars, and this month it will declare another. The ores of neighboring mines, while less valuable than these, are also said to be of extraordinarily high grades, yielding from ten to five or three hundred ounces of silver to the ton. Beyond a reasonable doubt these mines are the richest in the West; while they are yet in their infancy, the oldest districts not being more than half prospected. We do not know of any field of enterprise which offers better inducements for the employment of Pittsburgh capital than the reduction of these ores. The profits that can be made upon it have already been set forth. And we believe that the men who will recently referred will be prosecuted with due diligence. In this matter Pittsburgh should not allow other cities to take the wind out of her sails.

"THE value of a good cigar," said Bismarck, as he proceeded to light an excellent Havana, "is best understood when it is the last you possess and there is no chance of getting another. At Konigratz I had only one cigar left in my pocket, which I carefully guarded during the whole battle as a miser does his treasure. I did not feel justified in using it. I painted in glowing colors in my mind the happy moment when I should enjoy it after the victory. But I had miscalculated my chances. "And what was the cause of your miscalculation?" "A poor dragoon. He lay helpless, with both arms crushed, murmuring for something to refresh him. I felt in my pocket, and found the cigar. I gave it to him. It was of no use to him. But, stay—I had still my treasured cigar! I lighted this for him and placed it between the teeth. You should have seen the poor fellow's grateful smile! I never enjoyed a cigar so much as that one I did not smoke."—*Foreign Letter.*

LITTLE Tommy Tucker sang for his supper,
What shall he eat? White bread and butter.
What shall he drink, that his health may not fail?
Naught else but Pier, Dannels & Co.'s Cream Ale.

RAILWAY TRAINS WRECKED.

A Rotten Bridge the Cause.

A Passenger Train Running Fast to Make Up Lost Time, the Decayed Bridge at Bangor Breaks Down and Precipitates the Cars to the Street Twenty Feet Below—One Person Killed and Thirty Injured—Malicious Obstruction of a Railroad Track Near Houston, Texas—Two Officers of the Road Killed and Several Injured.

BANGOR, August 10.—As the Maine Central Railway train was entering this city last night, the bridge across the Hampden Road gave way, causing a general smash-up and killing one person outright and injuring thirty others more or less seriously. The engine and portions of the mail and express car had got across the bridge when the structure went down. The balance of the train, consisting of a smoking car, three passenger cars and one Pullman car, was turned into the streets of the city. The smoking car was plunged a distance of twenty feet into the streets, followed by two of the passenger cars, and all three were completely torn to pieces. The third passenger car was plunged down an abyss, striking upon the forward end and crushing it in. While the rear was suspended at an angle of forty-five degrees by the broken timbers and abutments, the Pullman palace car remained upon the track, being but slightly damaged by contact with the preceding car. Though none of its passengers were in any way injured, Wm. Percival, brakeman, was killed while standing at his post on the front platform. This passenger train being behind time, was running at a great rate of speed to make up lost time. Loss of life would have been fearful but for the small number of passengers. Both passengers were dug out and injured from the mass of debris to which the train had been reduced. The cause of the accident is due to the decayed condition of the bridge, which is the old timber on which work had begun to-day. The whole community is discussing the accident and the carelessness that led to it. A most searching investigation of the circumstance. Upto midnight the injured were doing well. Thomas Gallagher, boiler maker, of East Boston, died from his injuries. When the accident became known the citizens flocked to the scene of the disaster and rendered to the injured every possible assistance.

BANGOR, Me., August 10.—The sufferers from the Maine Central disaster are all reported doing well, and in a fair way of recovery. A Coroner's inquest is being held upon the body of Thomas Gallagher, and will afterwards adjourn to the place of the disaster. The whole number of injured reaches fifty.

A TRAIN PURPOSELY SMASHED IN TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 10.—An up train on the Houston and Great Northern Road pushing two cars containing the officers of the company, was thrown off the track by obstructions placed there by some malicious persons, fifteen miles above Houston, Texas. Jerry C. Young, President, and William M. Wilson, Assistant Civil Engineer, were killed. Turner, Swinney, Cunningham, Fatal, Gen. Neble, Chief Engineer, Superintendent North and several others were slightly hurt.

WHY BOILERS EXPLODE.

Differential Expansion—An Entirely New Theory in the Westfield Case.

The official investigation as to the cause of the boiler explosion on board the Westfield was continued Tuesday. The afternoon's proceedings developed an entirely new theory of the cause of the accident, a Mr. Norman Ward, an expert, in the course of a lengthy examination, stating positively that the sole cause of the fracture was the difference of temperature of the water in the bottom and at the top of the boiler. We quote from the examination as follows:

Q. You said here that you considered that the rupture was occasioned by the difference in temperature between the bottom and the top of the boiler? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You also stated that this transverse rupture took place immediately before the explosion? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you not take it as an old crack? A. No, because this is very different red oxide on the surface.

Q. Then the question I want to get squarely in my mind is this: suppose the same water had been in the boiler for 24 hours, do you think there was a difference in the top and bottom of the boiler? A. It would be impossible to have much difference in the temperature of the water at the bottom unless some current had moved it, which is scarcely possible. You could not get a heat of 212° to start with, even if the fires were clear, and they are generally banked. Besides that, the iron is a good non-conductor of heat: now, I suppose no part of the iron of the fire could be by any possible means communicated below the grate, and if it was, it would be only about as cold as when it was put in the boiler, the heat would only act upon that part of the water which was above the grate bars, and it is a matter of degrees above and only so degrees below; I don't want to satisfy myself that I can be exact with thermometers, one in the lower water and one in the upper water. One 360 degrees above and about 50 degrees below, the two 310 degrees would be about four inches apart; it was 209 up to the surface and 360 by the fire, but the water would be practically 666 degrees higher.

Q. Where was that? A. In the steam chimney; that was for calculations, however; it would vary with two or three minutes' steam will heat more than three thousand times as fast as water, bulk for bulk.

Q. This contraction and expansion has been at work ever since the boiler was built. A. Yes; I don't know why it has not broken before; I cannot say why. Except that the boiler was new found it of feeding their boiler with water very hot, and they might have been feeding water on that day; certainly there had been more expansion and contraction on that day than was usual.

Q. How would a new boiler be subjected to those influences without exploding? A. I think it would be more likely to explode on the first day of its life than any subsequent day.

By General Belknap—I know you have that theory of this explosion to sustain, and you have a right to, but I want to know how it is that a boiler running nine years with all the elements of differential expansion in it, and with the fires as hot as ever they had fed with cold water, and it has been proved that they did feed with cold water, why it should not the boiler explode then if your theory is correct? A. Well, there are different ways in which the temperature might vary, and the water might take place from some cause; the strata of cold water and the strata of heat.

Q. Supposing that a boat with fifty-inch cylinder and nine feet stroke started from Staten Island with water in the boiler, do you think it would be true that was in the bottom of the shell could remain there still? A. I could not answer that question under which it could never be removed at all; it sometimes happens that the heat is drawn away so quickly that the fire-grate could be cool and the coal piled up around, and the current might be less on that occasion than usual.

By Mr. Hill—Supposing that the water should be anyways rough, would the sudden careening of the boat have a tendency to agitate the water? A. Undoubtedly.

By General Belknap—You don't think the water in the bottom of that boiler was cold? A. I have no doubt it was down to 80.

Q. And up at the top? A. From 209 to 272.

Q. What would be the difference of expansion there? A. Square inch of wrought iron having 1,000 pounds suspended upon it, in increasing its length 1-5,000 part of its length, and an equal expansion of length occurs for sixteen degrees of heat; if that iron was sufficient difference of temperature in the boiler to have created a tension of the bottom sheets of 30,000 pounds, and the tensile strength of the iron was not more than 26,000 or 40,000 pounds, and the rivets would take off 10,000 pounds.

By Mr. Hill—Where would you look for this breaking due to differentiation of temperature? A. Nearly at the center of the boiler; there is another reason for believing that this boiler was not burst from a pressure of steam, and that is from the fact that of iron subjected to a tensile strain it is stretched by about one-half the force that breaks it.

Q. Purchased last year? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What proof have you of that? A. A thousand experiments, and I never found it to vary much from one-half.

Q. You say that the tensile strain of boiler iron is 26 or 40 thousand? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the tensile strain of iron before it is stretched? A. Sixty thousand pounds.

Q. Then that was about thirty thousand pounds at the rivets? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then the rule about the amount of expansion apply to poor iron as well as good? A. Yes; and therefore if we find a part of the boiler of equal strength with the part which gave way we can assume that it is proved that it was not elastic pressure of steam that broke it; if it was it was originally stretched it was not the pressure of steam that caused it to give way; I think that can be demonstrated by the experiments of several engineers. Adams and I cannot find one single place where it is started in the slightest degree, and if it was not for the little proof that it was not the elastic pressure of steam which tore that off the boiler.

Q. What exactly have we to look to the safety of steam boilers all over the world, inasmuch as the general plan of construction is the same? A. That is all, except we can secure equality of temperature all over the boiler.

Q. Is there any such plan? A. Yes.

Q. Have you such plan? A. Yes.

Q. Will you state it? A. It is very easy to equalize the temperature of boilers; you can do it to a hath tub with three strokes of your hand; so in the boiler you have only a machine like a paddle-wheel, automatically, that will take the coldest water from the bottom and throw it to the top. I have seen locomotives on a locomotive, and ridden 15,000 miles with 125 pounds of steam, with scarcely any coal, and the water might incline below the crown sheet without making a leak in the boiler; have had thermometers applied, and have found a difference of only degrees between the top and bottom of the boiler.

Q. How will the crown sheet be? A. Not above twenty-four degrees above that of the water.

The examination of this witness was continued at great length on Wednesday, and he stated that a boiler might explode from differential temperature and without undue pressure of steam, he instanced a case which occurred at Grand Gulf, Miss., on the river where a boiler exploded without steam or water in it, and where the temperature of the iron was raised by the engineer having built a fire of shavings in his furnace to burn off the scale. The heat caused an expansion of the flues, which pressed in upon the crown boiler, and the end of it acquired a momentum sufficient to carry it through the brick wall twelve inches thick a distance of twenty feet.

"WHERE is Khorassan?" people ask, when they read of the Persian provinces desolated by the famine. the latest advices place it in Persia, and lies between latitude 31-38 degrees, 39 minutes north, and longitude 53-62 degrees, 30 minutes east. It contains 216,000 square miles. Nearly one-third of this area is said to be salt waste, which together with the remainder consists of plains of shifting sands, leaving a comparatively small part susceptible of cultivation. The fertile districts are in the North, where the high mountains of the Elburz mountains crosses the country, throwing out spurs, thus forming an irregular system of mountains and fertile valleys. Art assists the work of the mountains in canals, which conduct water wherever it is most needed. The rivers are few and unimportant, though much used in ancient times, but when to a great extent abandoned on account of the incessant internal feuds which have disturbed the province for many centuries past. The chief products of the province are fruits, grain, silk, hemp, tobacco, aromatic and medicinal plants, fruits and wine. Gold, silver and precious stones are to be found there, and large numbers of horses, camels and asses are raised. There are also manufactories of silk, woolen and cotton stuffs, fire arms, as well as muskets and sword blades. The principal towns are Meshed, the capital; Nishapur, Yezd, and Astrabad. The inhabitants are mostly Mahommedans of the Shiah sect. In former days, Khorassan included the present district of Khiva Bokhara, and the district now known as the kingdom of Herat; but the first was separated from it by the war-like Uzbeks in the beginning of the eleventh century, and the latter about 1850—since which time it has been more or less besieged by the Persians and finally by the Persians, Khorassan itself has been several times disunited from the Persian Empire, but was finally permanently united to it at the commencement of the sixteenth century, by Ismail Sofi, the first Sufiaven Shah of Persia.

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THE OIL REGIONS.

The "Courier's" Statement for July.

Total Production for the Month 523,852 Barrels—Daily Average 16,898 Barrels—Increase per Day 1,199 Barrels—Wells Drilling—New Developments—The "Herald's" Footings.

FOOTING OF THE HERALD'S REPORT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., August 10, 1871.

The *Herald* reports the production for July at 17,261 bbls. per day; a decrease in stocks of 10,743 bbls; total shipments from the region 545,945 bbls of forty-three gallons each; total stocks, 530,953 bbls. H.

[From the Titusville Courier of Yesterday.]

THE DAILY PRODUCTION.

By the following statement we arrive at the total production for the month, and average daily production:

Stocks at the wells, August 1	90,670
Pipe Companies Stocks, August 1	115,191
Refiners Stocks, August 1	59,789
Stocks in Iron Tanks, August 1	291,408
Total stock August 1	553,058
Shipments for July	546,945
Total	1,099,103
Stock on hand July 1	576,511
Balance	522,592
Add for shrinkage	1,260
Amount, showing production for the month	523,852
Average per day for 31 days	16,898
Average per day for January	14,690
Average per day for February	13,749
Average per day for March	14,118
Average per day for April	14,106
Average per day for May	15,218
Average per day for June	15,099
Increase July over June	1,799

THE SHIPMENTS.

The following is a recapitulation of the shipments of barrels of 42 gallons each for the month of July:

	June.	July.
	bbls.	bbls.
To New York	112,751	136,031
To Boston	5,199	7,079
To Philadelphia	46,937	57,554
To Pittsburgh	120,692	141,747
To Cleveland	136,053	147,979
To Baltimore	1,469	1,529
To all other points	12,917	16,231
Total	597,910	346,945

DAILY AVERAGE SHIPMENTS FOR

January	13,917
February	15,695
March	13,620
April	12,492
May	18,848
June	16,931
July	17,514

THE PRODUCTION.

We find a continued large increase of production, nearly 600 barrels being shown by our farm reports, and about 1,200 by other stock and pipeline reports; the greater changes are shown in the comparatively new territory, some of which shows a very considerable increase, while in the older fields an opposite direction were slight at any point. Church Run shows by far the greater gain, the average being 450 barrels daily. Tidioute shows an increase of 134 barrels, Cranberry 196, Rouseville 92, Scrubgrass 23, and Parker's 120; while Pleasantville, Titusville and Oil City show a falling off, Shamburg 33, Pithole 22 and Rouseville 58 barrels.

Following is a comparison of the daily production by districts for June and July:

	June.	July.
Church run vicinity	7395.5	1,760.4
Shamburg vicinity	1861.4	1,828.0
Pleasantville vicinity	2826.6	2171.5
Bean farm vicinity	2495.3	2237.6
Tuckahoe and Colorado	1271.4	1,384.0
West Pithole vicinity	3414.3	3344.9
Pithole and Grant vicinity	2824.8	2,826.0
Keech farm vicinity	64.5	66.5
Parker's vicinity	905.0	1,025.0
Hickory district	1,271.0	1,271.0
Tidioute and Economy	948.4	1,082.8
Pressler	9.1	9.1
Pioneer vicinity	185.2	186.9
Rouseville vicinity	656.8	664.0
Cherry Tree run vicinity	545.6	554.0
Columbia farm	394.6	429.6
Palmer hill district	66.0	66.0
Wood farm	184.3	183.0
Tarr farm	60.2	59.1
Byrd farm	171.0	171.0
Steele farm	33.7	29.4
Curtis farm	9.1	9.1
Rouseville vicinity	606.9	547.7
Titusville vicinity	169.9	150.1
Lower Cherry Run	305.2	324.1
Oil City to Oleopolis	183.3	187.9
Titusville district	262.8	262.8
River district below Oil City	317.6	343.1
Foster district	203.3	210.5
Franklin district	260.3	264.6
Cochran district	69.9	65.7
Allen	877.1	1,004.0
Sandycreek	97.5	120.4
Plumerton	33.5	30.0
Parker's	2,403.7	2,403.7
Armstrong Run	203.9	84.4
Tidy's Bend	0.0	10.0
Totals	13,404.6	14,378.9

There are 3,162 wells producing, and 316 wells in process of drilling.

THE STOCK.

The exodus of oil from the oil region, in excess of the production still continues, the total decrease of total stock aggregating 25,453 barrels. The stocks stored in iron tanks have been depleted to an extent approximating the entire decrease of stock; and the pipe companies have also been drawn upon for the amounts in their possession by upwards of 5,000 barrels. Stocks at the wells, however, for four pounds are said to equal twelve quart air-tight cans of the same fruit, costing one-half the price now paid for canned tomatoes.

Of berries the proportion of pounds to the bushel is given as follows: Strawberries, 48 pounds; fruit liquid in the fruit, which has all to be evaporated.

Of peaches, the proportion is 56 pounds of fruit to the bushel is said to be from eight to ten pounds, sold at half the price for canned fruit.

Yankee Ingenuity Outdone.

The proprietor of a cigar store on Eighth avenue, New York, near the scene of the late riot, has displayed genius in the management of a little affair of his own, which has succeeded in outwitting the whole community in discussing the subject and in exciting the wonder of all. The fertile districts are in the North, where the high mountains of the Elburz mountains crosses the country, throwing out spurs, thus forming an irregular system of mountains and fertile valleys. Art assists the work of the mountains in canals, which conduct water wherever it is most needed. The rivers are few and unimportant, though much used in ancient times, but when to a great extent abandoned on account of the incessant internal feuds which have disturbed the province for many centuries past. The chief products of the province are fruits, grain, silk, hemp, tobacco, aromatic and medicinal plants, fruits and wine. Gold, silver and precious stones are to be found there, and large numbers of horses, camels and asses are raised. There are also manufactories of silk, woolen and cotton stuffs, fire arms, as well as muskets and sword blades. The principal towns are Meshed, the capital; Nishapur, Yezd, and Astrabad. The inhabitants are mostly Mahommedans of the Shiah sect. In former days, Khorassan included the present district of Khiva Bokhara, and the district now known as the kingdom of Herat; but the first was separated from it by the warlike Uzbeks in the beginning of the eleventh century, and the latter about 1850—since which time it has been more or less besieged by the Persians and finally by the Persians, Khorassan itself has been several times disunited from the Persian Empire, but was finally permanently united to it at the commencement of the sixteenth century, by Ismail Sofi, the first Sufiaven Shah of Persia.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Accounts of Ex-Coll

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT E. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE Kentucky returns come in slowly, but what have been received fully sustain the Republican gains first reported. It is believed that the Republicans have elected at least thirty members of the State House of Representatives, which will be a gain of twenty. Kentucky has come down from the head of the list of Democratic to a conspicuous place among the doubtful States.

THE telegraph undertook to transmit from Washington for our last issue the sums due the government from Revenue officers in Pennsylvania, and made such work of it that the blunders constitute good cause for almost any penalty that a reasonable man, had he the power, might inflict. The offense was all the worse, as pains were taken to be precise, without, as usually is the case when figures are sent, leaving us to guess at what is meant. We only hope that no one will preserve the statement or depend on it in any manner, but wait till the mail brings the correct figures. There evidently is much room for improvement in the art of telegraphy.

IN THE Paris correspondence of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* it was lately stated that Mr. WASHBURNE, before setting off for a German watering place, took measures to enter suit for defamation of character against an English newspaper which had accused him of complicity with the Commune of Paris. The evidence upon which the charge had been made was that two notorious letter to PASCHAL GROUSSET, beginning *Mon cher Monsieur*. From the same source we learn that a Paris letter to the London *Times* some time ago, stated that the American Minister's relations with GROUSSET began with a note from the latter asking for information concerning a young lady of St. Louis whom GROUSSET desired to marry.

LATE news from China represents affairs as having taken a turn decidedly favorable to foreigners. The party desirous of war, in the ascendant at the time of the Tien-Tsin massacre, and since until lately, is reported defeated by the party of peace, at the head of which stands Mr. BURLINGAME'S friend, Prince KUNG, and which is also supported by the Empress. This is the news, which may go for what it is worth. At the same time we doubt, whether from any such sudden apparent change at the Court of Pekin, foreigners are warranted in concluding that the permanent policy of the empire has been seriously affected. Time only will show.

THE French Government has given its consent to the plan of emigration for the least depraved of the imprisoned Communists. The author of the plan, Mr. HENRY POSTON, an American, has declared himself ready to transport forty thousand (40,000) of these prisoners to the shores of the Pacific. After trial, now in progress, the prisoners of the Commune will be divided into three classes. The first will comprehend the perpetrators of violent crimes, who will be sentenced to forced labor for life. The second will comprehend dangerous individuals, who will be deported to Cayenne and to New Caledonia. And the third class will embrace persons guilty of the less grave offences and whose general conduct is good. These last will be amnestied on condition of emigrating, and from this class will be taken the emigrants for Arizona.

NOW that PLEASANTON is no longer in office, it is of course the duty of every loyal citizen to kick him. The Washington *Chronicle* does it after this fashion:

"Pleasanton now thinks he can successfully contest the confirmation of his successor. He can not. The friends of the President in the Senate will doubtless sustain the nomination made by him. Those who are not in exact accord with the President are almost, to a man, the bitterest opponents of Pleasanton and friends of Mr. Boutwell. Mr. Pleasanton is, therefore, finished. The more gracefully he takes it, the better for him. He can do nothing now which will not make people wonder yet more why he was ever appointed."

That "he was ever appointed" certainly was not PLEASANSON'S crime or fault even; therefore, the "wonder" will not attach to him. The office was urged on him, and was accepted only when the pressure became too great to withstand; and even now, after all that has been said and done and he is out and down, there are those who are of the opinion that he is no worse, if he is no better, than some others who have fared better.

IN a publication we made a few days since of an assay by Prof. WUTH of the ore from the Frederick mine, Utah, a typographical error gave an entirely wrong impression as to its value per ton. The ore assayed seventy-three dollars of silver and fifty-two per cent. or 1,040 pounds of lead to the ton, giving a cash value to the ores of about one hundred and thirty dollars a ton instead of only fifty-two dollars which was the impression given. We think it just to make this correction, and more especially as we have already expressed a desire to see the smelting of the silver ores of Utah become a branch of Pittsburgh industry. While a yield of only fifty-two dollars per ton does not argue strongly as to the profitableness of transporting the ores here from Utah, yet a return of one hundred and thirty dollars a ton presents a very strong inducement indeed.

IN consequence of the illness of the Chancellor of New Jersey the argument on the application for an injunction to restrain the New Jersey Railroad Companies from leasing their roads to the Pennsylvania Central, has been postponed without day. It is suggested that the question will never be argued; at least the injunction not vigorously pressed, and the number who doubt the consummation of the lease is constantly growing less. The opposition is rapidly weakening, the most conspicuous caving in being by a prominent officer of the Companies and an "influential newspaper." As usual, it is only "a question of time." The *World* forecasts the effect of the consummation of the lease as follows:

Great contentment to the successful manipulators, a new extension of life and credit, increased facilities of borrowing, a temporary flurry in the stock market, to be followed by a certain decline in the securities thus trifled with confidence first and then great doubt in the guarantee of the guarantor and the means and integrity of the guarantee; a sudden locking of the stable-door at Philadelphia; a municipal alarm for the safety and anger at the misuse of her own stock to her injury; the transfer of the chief office of the Company to New York or Jersey City—in transit, of course to Halifax—and a genial realization, first of power and then of ruin, in which (and this will be our comfort)

"The vulgar only 'scape who stand without."

THE reason of the application of the Mayor and Controller of New York City to the Chamber of Commerce to appoint a committee to examine the books of CONNOLLY, is now apparent. It was, of course, plain enough from the first that it was a trick, with a dishonest intent at the bottom of it. If the Chamber of Commerce had accepted the invitation, it would have had no power to compel answers or punish perjury, and could not possibly have brought to light the horrible swindles which the gigantic rogues desired to conceal. But this is not all. The Chamber of Commerce is full of members whom the Tammany Ring do or can control, and who would have been called upon to varnish the rascally accounts. It is charged, unequivocally and unqualifiedly, that a conspicuous member of the Chamber, formerly President of the Citizen's Association, but seduced into the support of Tammany by being made Tax Commissioner at a salary of ten thousand dollars a year, is the tool on whom the Ring relied to carry out its programme; the plan being that he should pack the committee with members of the Chamber whose taxes he had reduced, and who would therefore feel bound to him by this sort of personal service for a return to him in kind, and would at his request look through the books, find them correct, and give HALL and CONNOLLY the indorsement of their names. The journal which makes this charge states that it does so advisedly, and is prepared to substantiate it with proofs. That Mr. OPDYKE suspected a cat in the meal-tub is evident alike from the character of his reply to Mayor HALL, and from the furious wrath of the Tammany organ over his refusal to touch the proposition. In this exciting drama of "Hunted Down," the thieves are therefore again headed off in their attempt to reach cover. It is said that when the scorpion finds further safety impossible it stings itself to death. What will HALL and CONNOLLY do?

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

"Our mothers and fathers are eating their children. Our husbands are doing the same with their wives. Grown up children are killing our brothers and sisters, and, in some instance their fathers and mothers for food." These sentences form a portion of the letter from a Christian Persian printed in our issue of yesterday, and completely confirm the most distressing details formerly published concerning the prevailing famine in Persia. Probably few persons having any real knowledge of the East were imposed upon by the letter in which, ten days ago, the Shah's Ambassador in London endeavored to discredit the reports by which the world had been so deeply horrified. One of the first principles of Persian morality is the doctrine taught in the Gulistan of Sadi, a book memorized in the schools of Iran, that "a falsehood tending to peace is better than a disturbing truth." No doubt, the Ambassador's quiet of mind was seriously interfered with by the dispatches which stated that the graveyards were violated by his countrymen in search of food. Not that his sympathies were painfully appealed to but that his national pride and his sense of dignity were wounded among the infidels; whereupon he furnished the *Times* newspaper with the ingenious explanation that the story about the grave-yards had, of course, originated in the fact, that his Government had used the cemeteries as the most convenient places in which to distribute food to the people. As if Musulman grave-yards *were* adapted for such a purpose, or as if at the great cities with their maidans and gardens better localities could not be found! There can not be a doubt that the minister well knows that there is not sufficient excuse for such a famine in Persia, and that its prevalence affords overwhelming evidence of the barbarism and shame of the despotism by which the land is misruled and consumed. Though besides the deserts, portions of the country are more or less unproductive, immense tracts are so fertile, yielding two abundant harvests in the year, that more than sufficient food is produced to feed the entire population, even in unfavorable years. But the means of intercommunication between different provinces are so wretched, that the superfluity of one region is not available for the advantage of another suffering want. The importance of remedying this state of things has been repeatedly urged upon the Government during the last forty years by the representatives of the Western powers, but all in vain. As for the people, they are so demoralized by ages of slavery as to be incapable of taking the necessary measures for themselves. Indeed, individuals have there poor encouragement to put forth enterprise either for their own or the public good, as the first indications of prosperity are certain to draw down upon them the exactions of the *begler beg*, or Governor of the province in which they dwell. Fearful famines, it is true, occur in India also, as the reader knows, from defective or impossible intercommunication. But for many years the rulers of India have been faithfully laboring by digging canals, making roads and building railways, to render such calamities impossible. In reference to the present famine in Persia we must not neglect to mention that it is believed to be in part the result of the increased attention given during the last few years to the cultivation of opium and cotton, especially the latter. Large tracts of land formerly producing wheat and barley, have been turned into cotton fields. As our war with the South was the cause which gave such an impulse to the cotton culture in the old world, it may be said, in a sense, to be the cause of the Persian famine, another illustration how intimately the fortunes of nations the most remote are now bound together.

RECENT events in Germany have very strikingly shown how completely the once fearful punishment of excommunication has been divested of its ancient terrors. The indifference of the Italians on the subject has been piously referred to the inherent frivolity of the race, or else to their intense political feeling, causing them to forget for a while the spiritual woes by incurring which their temporal wishes have been gratified. In neither of these ways is it possible to explain satisfactorily the very slight impression which spiritual thunderbolts produce upon the minds of Germans, who are undoubtedly earnest in character, and in the judgment of charity, devout adherents of the Catholic Church. As we remarked a day or two ago, a Protestant cannot help wondering at the coolness with which DR. DOELLINGER bears up under the weight of such ecclesiastical denunciations as merely read by himself make an unbeliever of delicate nerves tremble. But there are better illustrations. The Bishop of Ermeland, some weeks ago, pronounced the greater excommunication against Prof. WOLF, of the Catholic Seminary, in Braunsberg, because he had refused to accept the dogma of infallibility. By the way, the Professor was first forbidden to teach in the college, but the Prussian Minister of public instruction refused to recognize the Episcopal order of suspension. Now whoever eats, or drinks, or bows to, or holds any intercourse with a person placed under the greater excommunication, by the mere act incurs the lesser excommunication, which also involves terrible penalties. And yet, when the Professor's birthday shortly afterwards came around, the entire Catholic community, including the priests who had embraced the new dogma, waited upon the excommunicated Professor to congratulate him on the return of the interesting anniversary.

A still more remarkable instance of contempt for Papal authority lately occurred in Munich. Professor ZENGER, of the University, who had declared against the new dogma, was at the point of death, and applied for the appropriate rites of his church. These his priest declined to administer unless he would recant his heterodox opposition to the decree of the Council; whereupon Professor FRIEDRICH, who had been excommunicated, gave the dying man the desired sacraments. As the orthodox priests also refused to perform the funeral rites of the church for the departed, the same excommunicated Professor FRIEDRICH, dressed in full canonicals, again took their place, while more than twenty thousand people, among them the Rector of the University, both the Burgomasters of Munich, a majority of the City Council, and all the most prominent citizens, escorted to the grave the remains of the man who had been true to his convictions in death. In view of such facts it does not appear, however Dr. DOELLINGER may feel, that his friends and supporters are likely to make peace with the Court of Rome by yielding the points in dispute. Indeed, in the able German journal from which we have derived the foregoing statements, the confident belief is expressed that nothing can save the Catholic Church in Germany but its entire separation from Rome.

THERE is not the slightest necessity for the cholera panic which, we observe, a large number of our contemporaries seem bent on creating. While it is true that the pestilence is gradually spreading Westward, it is evidently making very slow progress; and with due precautionary measures on the part of our municipal and sanitary authorities, there is no good reason why it should reach here this summer, if at all. No evidence exists to prove that any cases have occurred among German emigrants bound to our ports, as was lately alleged. The back of our heated season is broken, and thus far the summer has been unusually free from epidemic disorders; owing, probably, to the moderate range of the thermometer for a number of weeks past. It is not likely that we shall experience much more extremely hot weather during the remainder of the season. Of course every preparation should be made against it, so that if it comes it may find our house swept and garnished instead of noisome and foul, but, with cleanliness and caution, there is at present no reason for any one to go into a scare. Let it be remembered that fear invites contagion.

WE yesterday published a telegraphic synopsis of a letter addressed by HORACE GREELEY to the *Golden Age*, defining his views upon the woman question, more particularly with reference to suffrage, and women candidates for the Presidency. We have now at hand the full text of the letter, and the editorial reply of THOMAS TILTON thereto. Mr. GREELEY declares his opinion that a man cannot logically and consistently accept nomination at the hands of women, and proceeds to say—

"I feel that their candidate should be a woman. She ought, moreover, to be one thoroughly emancipated from the 'absurdity and folly,' the 'narrowness,' and the 'baleful conservatism,' which I now ascribe to me. Could you not find one who illustrates in her own person and history what you so felicitously term 'the liberal thought of an enlightened age?' Let her be one who has two thousands of a sort, and lives in the same house with them both, sharing the couch of one, but hearing the name of the other, (to indicate her impartiality perhaps,) and cause and candidate will be so illustrated that there will be no occasion, even under the most liberal, progressive, enlightened regime, to sue for their divorce. Could not one of this class be persuaded to overbear her shrinking modesty and nominate herself?"

To this circumstantial portraiture of the characteristics of one of the most prominent and notorious female aspirants for office, Mr. TILTON rejoins in language which sufficiently acknowledges the life-likeness of the picture. He says—

"Mr. Greeley's allusion to a certain lady whom he describes but does not name, is an ungentle and gross reflection on a life which has been one of great suffering, which has been guided by pure motives, and which has flowered into rare worth. Knowing her well, we respect her and love highly than we do Mr. Greeley himself. We know not how to say more."

Mr. GREELEY having in his letter incidentally remarked that very few of the editorials which had appeared in the *Tribune* on this subject during the last eight or ten years, had been written or dictated by himself, the editor of the *Golden Age* delivers this Roland for the veteran philosopher's Oliver:

"Mr. Greeley, by his letter, exposes the young lieutenants of his office to unintended peril of their lives. Hitherto, a great many of the old-fashioned reformers who have bewailed the *Tribune's* opposition to woman suffrage, have refrained from speaking of that journal's moral delinquency solely out of respect for Mr. Greeley. But he now says that he is not the author of the *Tribune's* diatribes against the woman suffrage. The is so much relief in the fact, that his Government had used the cemeteries as the most convenient places in which to distribute food to the people. As if Musulman grave-yards *were* adapted for such a purpose, or as if at the great cities with their maidans and gardens better localities could not be found! There can not be a doubt that the minister well knows that there is not sufficient excuse for such a famine in Persia, and that its prevalence affords overwhelming evidence of the barbarism and shame of the despotism by which the land is misruled and consumed. Though besides the deserts, portions of the country are more or less unproductive, immense tracts are so fertile, yielding two abundant harvests in the year, that more than sufficient food is produced to feed the entire population, even in unfavorable years. But the means of intercommunication between different provinces are so wretched, that the superfluity of one region is not available for the advantage of another suffering want. The importance of remedying this state of things has been repeatedly urged upon the Government during the last forty years by the representatives of the Western powers, but all in vain. As for the people, they are so demoralized by ages of slavery as to be incapable of taking the necessary measures for themselves. Indeed, individuals have there poor encouragement to put forth enterprise either for their own or the public good, as the first indications of prosperity are certain to draw down upon them the exactions of the *begler beg*, or Governor of the province in which they dwell. Fearful famines, it is true, occur in India also, as the reader knows, from defective or impossible intercommunication. But for many years the rulers of India have been faithfully laboring by digging canals, making roads and building railways, to render such calamities impossible. In reference to the present famine in Persia we must not neglect to mention that it is believed to be in part the result of the increased attention given during the last few years to the cultivation of opium and cotton, especially the latter. Large tracts of land formerly producing wheat and barley, have been turned into cotton fields. As our war with the South was the cause which gave such an impulse to the cotton culture in the old world, it may be said, in a sense, to be the cause of the Persian famine, another illustration how intimately the fortunes of nations the most remote are now bound together.

RECENT events in Germany have very strikingly shown how completely the once fearful punishment of excommunication has been divested of its ancient terrors. The indifference of the Italians on the subject has been piously referred to the inherent frivolity of the race, or else to their intense political feeling, causing them to forget for a while the spiritual woes by incurring which their temporal wishes have been gratified. In neither of these ways is it possible to explain satisfactorily the very slight impression which spiritual thunderbolts produce upon the minds of Germans, who are undoubtedly earnest in character, and in the judgment of charity, devout adherents of the Catholic Church. As we remarked a day or two ago, a Protestant cannot help wondering at the coolness with which DR. DOELLINGER bears up under the weight of such ecclesiastical denunciations as merely read by himself make an unbeliever of delicate nerves tremble. But there are better illustrations. The Bishop of Ermeland, some weeks ago, pronounced the greater excommunication against Prof. WOLF, of the Catholic Seminary, in Braunsberg, because he had refused to accept the dogma of infallibility. By the way, the Professor was first forbidden to teach in the college, but the Prussian Minister of public instruction refused to recognize the Episcopal order of suspension. Now whoever eats, or drinks, or bows to, or holds any intercourse with a person placed under the greater excommunication, by the mere act incurs the lesser excommunication, which also involves terrible penalties. And yet, when the Professor's birthday shortly afterwards came around, the entire Catholic community, including the priests who had embraced the new dogma, waited upon the excommunicated Professor to congratulate him on the return of the interesting anniversary.

A still more remarkable instance of contempt for Papal authority lately occurred in Munich. Professor ZENGER, of the University, who had declared against the new dogma, was at the point of death, and applied for the appropriate rites of his church. These his priest declined to administer unless he would recant his heterodox opposition to the decree of the Council; whereupon Professor FRIEDRICH, who had been excommunicated, gave the dying man the desired sacraments. As the orthodox priests also refused to perform the funeral rites of the church for the departed, the same excommunicated Professor FRIEDRICH, dressed in full canonicals, again took their place, while more than twenty thousand people, among them the Rector of the University, both the Burgomasters of Munich, a majority of the City Council, and all the most prominent citizens, escorted to the grave the remains of the man who had been true to his convictions in death. In view of such facts it does not appear, however Dr. DOELLINGER may feel, that his friends and supporters are likely to make peace with the Court of Rome by yielding the points in dispute. Indeed, in the able German journal from which we have derived the foregoing statements, the confident belief is expressed that nothing can save the Catholic Church in Germany but its entire separation from Rome.

THERE is not the slightest necessity for the cholera panic which, we observe, a large number of our contemporaries seem bent on creating. While it is true that the pestilence is gradually spreading Westward, it is evidently making very slow progress; and with due precautionary measures on the part of our municipal and sanitary authorities, there is no good reason why it should reach here this summer, if at all. No evidence exists to prove that any cases have occurred among German emigrants bound to our ports, as was lately alleged. The back of our heated season is broken, and thus far the summer has been unusually free from epidemic disorders; owing, probably, to the moderate range of the thermometer for a number of weeks past. It is not likely that we shall experience much more extremely hot weather during the remainder of the season. Of course every preparation should be made against it, so that if it comes it may find our house swept and garnished in-

Japanese Statistics.

The important progress which Japan has lately made in modern western civilization, and the increasing intimacy of its intercourse with the United States, invests with considerable interest whatever relates to the general features of its government and society, and the ideas, sentiments and condition of its people. From a tabular statement of its census statistics, as given in the Yokonema *Herald*, we learn that its total population is 24,778,300; of whom the Daimios, or ennobled aristocracy, number 1,046; the literary and military orders 2,362,000; the farmers, artificers, shopkeepers and laborers 21,964,-921; the priests 408,609; the pariahs or interdicted classes, who are debarred from marriage with the rest of the people, and condemned to the performance of the most degrading and menial occupations, 465,695; and the professional mendicants of the country, inclusive of the diseased or deformed, the lame, maimed, halt and blind, 95,909. The entire population is housed in 7,692,782 houses, which gives an average lodgment in each house of nearly five persons. One of the most important steps recently taken by the authorities is the inauguration of a postal system for the principal towns and cities of the empire. The practice of vaccination has also lately been introduced and rigidly enforced. Great progress is also made in the development of the coal mines, no less than 40,000 tons having been taken by the mail steamers and exported by sailing vessels last year. Barracks are being erected at Yeddo for 30,000 troops, built upon the European model, supplied with hospitals, gas, baths and other appurtenances of modern civilization. Those liberal and progressive movements promise great things for the future of Japan, and illustrate with singular pith and pertinency the ringing lines of Tennyson:

"Through the shadow of the globe we sweep into the younger day.
Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."

For the Cathayans themselves have so admitted it to be.

B.

THE fates would seem to be in favor of Governor Leslie of Kentucky. At least it is seldom that a public officer is afforded so excellent an opportunity of distinguishing himself on the side of law and justice within so short a period after his election. Within a few hours from the closing of the polls on Monday, a disgraceful party riot, whose violence had just before helped to make him Governor of Kentucky, attacked the jail at the capital of the state, and forcibly took therefrom two colored men, unconvicted of any crime, and hung them without judge or jury. It is charged that one of the men thus summarily put to death was a participant in the riot which occurred the day before, and that the other had been guilty of a nameless crime. If is not claimed, however, that any danger existed either of their escape from prison or from the operations of law. Now the question is, was this nocturnal outrage or the part of his political friends and supporters the legitimate fruit of his teachings from the platform, and does he approve and sanction it? If he does not, there is but one way in which he can make it known to the satisfaction of the people, and that is by employing all the powers and resources at his command to bring these midnight murderers to justice. It is true that Democratic Governors of Kentucky are, as a general thing, somewhat famous for losing the trail of such criminals, as witness the case of Governor Stevenson and the Ku-Klux assault on the colored mail agent of the United States; but this last outrage was participated in by so numerous a gang that it is morally certain some of them can be identified, if the slightest effort is made to do so. Governor Leslie is not now the candidate of a party, but the Executive of the Commonwealth. Will he act as such?

REFERRING to the published statement that Spurgeon's one thousandth sermon has been printed, and the further statement that Beecher has beat that by four times, Brother Tilton, in his *Golden Age*, observes:

"But these men say so little because they talk so much: if they talked less they would say more and better things. And this is the vice of all our preaching. Quality is sacrificed to quantity, thought to words. There is more Holy Gab than Holy Ghost; for which congregations are mostly to blame. It is a sin against sense and spirit too, to require a man to preach more than one sermon a Sunday; but then let that one be a sermon."

"Holy Gab" is good, though scarcely as expressive and less picturesque than the language employed by Emerson to describe the sermon of a somewhat noted preacher: "The hungry sheep looked up and were not fed." But we wonder how Beecher would describe Tilton's "Gab."

JUST now the question is, what shall the Staten Island Ferry Company be made to pay for the privilege of running boats with old and defective boilers in charge of incompetent persons, and for killing and wounding some two hundred persons? A million of dollars is mentioned as a proper sum. No doubt such a penalty would be within the means of the company; and it would, moreover, be timely warning to all whom it might concern.

THE Boston *Post* says it has often thought "it was fortunate the commentators were not called on to write the Gospels themselves, for the world would have had those precious books in a very different text from that which has become worn into life and heart." While the *Post* is right, the fact remains that "the commentators" have done so much at "interpreting" the Gospels that a great many people are at a loss what is Gospel and what comment.

"HOMO" and "Homo Rustic" having each had a hearing we beg leave to dismiss the controversy, in the form in which it was started, from our columns for the present.

HERE is an incident which is not only interesting in itself, but affords another illustration of the truth of the remark that "there is a great deal of human nature in mankind." It occurred just before Thursday Weed sailed for Europe:

"A life-long political opponent (Edwin Croswell) fell from affluence to penury, a state of things very common in the life of a New York politician. Besides being poor, this gentleman was struck with paralysis. He had been a bitter slanderer of Mr. Weed. He had assailed him in his family, in his person and in his political career. Yet when Mr. Weed saw his old opponent crippled and in want of bread, his heart was touched, and he resolved to secure him the sum of $10,000. This he did by personal solicitation. Among the persons called upon was a Democratic Judge, worth three millions. He not only refused to subscribe, but did not conceal his annoyance that he should be applied to. Some time after, meeting the Judge in company, Mr. Weed went up to him and said: 'I want to make an apology to you for asking you to subscribe the other day, as you seemed to be annoyed at the application.' The Judge said: 'I am very glad, Mr. Weed, that you appreciate my position.' 'I do,' said Mr. Weed, 'I knew you when you were a political vagrant. The poor paralytic stricken man, on whose behalf I solicited a subscription from you, was your friend. He heard your cry for help, and gave you aid. He carried you along by his great strength and laid the foundation for your wealth. You are now bloated with riches, and he is poor and deserted in his old age. You now spurn the hand that fed you, and I apologize to you that knowing you as well as I do, I did not know how mean a soul dwelt in your body.' He turned on his heel and left the Judge transfixed.

SAYS a Washington dispatch: "The fact has been ascertained that the money lately raised in New York and forwarded to San Domingo to uphold Baez, was collected under the direct auspices of one of the late United States Commissioners to that island, and that this commissioner was throughout the negotiation in regular correspondence with the President on the subject. As Mr. Wade has not been in New York, and Mr. White has been during the whole time busy with his university, Dr. Howe, if any one, must have performed the work."

WHAT is needed in Europe is a more systematic and perfect means for disseminating information for emigrants to this country. We are glad to hear, therefore, that the Governor of Ohio has received a letter from the United States Emigration and Banking Agency at London, stating that they intend to at once establish there a first-class newspaper, to be devoted especially to the interests of the United States, with reference to the question of emigration.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A letter from China, Maine, says: "This is a wonderful year for grasshoppers. The destruction of gardens and fields is both saddening and surprising in this neighborhood, and no efforts at protecting them prove successful. Farmers are, in some neighborhoods selling off their cattle in preference to buying hay to keep them at its present high rate; therefore beefsteaks are cheap here just now, bringing from nine to twelve cents per pound at retail.

The total amount of public lands disposed of by the Government is stated at nearly five hundred millions (467,366,080) of acres. Of this amount 186,-588,000 have been sold, and the enormous balance of 300,000,000 of acres have been given away for military services, colleges, railroads, canals, wagon roads, schools, asylums, public buildings, &c. According to this statement the amount left is more than a billion and a quarter (1,387,732,356) acres, which includes Alaska—say about fourteen millions of acres yet to be disposed of.

The New York *Sun* says much disappointment is felt and expressed at the high rents asked for apartments in the apartment houses lately erected in that city. The lowest rate at which accommodations of this kind, sufficient even for a small family, can be obtained, is $1,000 a year; while choice suites of rooms are held at $3,000 and $4,000. This puts them so much out of the reach of persons of genteel taste, but limited means, as the old style of whole houses. Between the cost of lots in choice localities, and that of building on such lots in a style corresponding to their cost, the amount of money invested in a dwelling, whether laid out horizontally in an apartment or perpendicularly in a whole house, is so great that no moderate rent will bring in interest on the investment. These are, however, the *Sun* adds, worse calamities than having to live out of the center of New York island, and it does not require much philosophy to endure it.

Nitro-glycerine explodes at a temperature of 540 deg. Fahrenheit, and not at 360 deg., as is commonly supposed. Electricity is without action upon it, and those experimenting upon it are liable (so says M. Champion, of Paris, its latest and most thorough investigator) to headaches, and very severe ones.

The recently published sixth annual report of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company shows that in the thirty-two branches of the association now existing in the South, the balance due depositors in 1871 $2,458,836 11 against $199,383 42 in 1866. As the freedmen from the very nature of their education are by no means a thrifty people, though becoming more so every year, these figures show very satisfactorily that they are hard at work wherever work is to be obtained, and are not squandering their earnings in vicious or foolish ways.

The law of Massachusetts in relation to the administering of oaths, under the latest ruling of the courts, authorizes the court and magistrate before whom a person is to be sworn, to administer oaths in such form as they may consider most binding on the witness, without regard to the assent or the wishes of the witness. The object in view is to learn the truth, and the magistrate is to judge under what form of oath it is most likely to be spoken. In some States the custom of the courts is to swear all witnesses upon the Bible.

A new fly destroyer has been discovered. At Stafford, Connecticut, the other day, a dense swarm of bees flew into the front door of Mrs. Hodges's dwelling, and, after visiting every room in the house, made a specially prolonged call in the kitchen. When the buzzing invaders withdrew not a fly was to be seen in the house, nor for days afterward.

At a recent trial of the atmospheric car brake on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, a train three hundred feet long, traveling at a speed of forty-four miles an hour, was stopped in twenty seconds and at a distance of one thousand feet from the point where the brake was applied. The train traveling at the same rate was subsequently stopped by brakemen with a hand brake but forty-five seconds were required, and the cars continued in motion for 1,759 feet.

It has been ascertained that electric waves are transmitted through the Atlantic Cables at a velocity of seven to eight thousand miles per second. The electrive waves, it is stated, are conducted at more than double the above velocity along the wires supported upon poles in the air, and it is reported that the higher the distance of the wires the greater is the velocity of the current. Thus when the wire is slightly elevated the signals are transmitted at a rate of twelve thousand miles a second, and those

PERSONAL.

A Boston woman having addressed General Butler on the subject of her trials and tribulations, dwelling particularly upon the damage her character had sustained, he responded in a letter, of which the following is the substance: "My Dear Madam—Don't bother about your character; that will take care of itself. Remember this, and when you find that the cream of the public it has to give—that there isn't a vestige of their previous good name left, then you will begin to know what comfort is. I never knew the meaning of pure unadulterated enjoyment until I stood by and watched the last shred of my reputation go up in a balloon. I found it on a condition of actual freedom. Try it, and rid yourself at once of so superfluous a thing as a character."

WATER—AIR—STEAM.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the COMMERCIAL of the 8th inst., a letter under the signature of "Dana," informs the public that unless water contain air it will not boil, and cannot be converted into steam by heat, but when airless will explode by the application of cold water. Strolling into the kitchen this morning I observed an open kettle of water boiling violently, and that the cook was about pouring into it a small quantity of cold water to check the boiling. I was fortunately in time to arrest the hands so to inform her that cold water would "touch it off" and cause an explosion. The cook ignorantly and innocently replied, "It hadn't used to.

B.

A MOVEMENT is being set on foot in England for the better protection of ocean navigation between America and Europe. The risk of collision is becoming greater and greater with the yearly increase of traffic, and the proposed plan, it is thought, will diminish this risk infinitely. It is suggested that two parallel bands or zones be laid down, each sixty miles in width, the northern zone to be followed by western-bound and the southern by eastern-bound steamers; the zones, moreover, to be separated by an intermediate division of thirty miles. The northern edge of the southern zone will graze the southern end of Newfoundland Banks, thus obviating the dangers of running down fishing smacks and encountering icebergs. Sailing vessels, it is intended, are to keep clear of this tract of water entirely. The project has the additional recommendation of advantageous currents in both directions, and would seem both feasible and advisable on grounds not only of economy but of humanity. It is urged by several experienced commanders, and is exciting a very general and favorable discussion among the London Board of Trade and merchants.

Biliousness and Indigestion.

Those two complaints are more general at this season of the year than at almost any other. They are closely akin; for biliousness always involves an impaired digestion, and digestion is necessarily an accompaniment of a disordered or torpid liver. Happy the man or woman who can boast a stomach that has never felt the horrors of dyspepsia, and to whom that great secretive agent, the liver, has never given pain or trouble. Not one in a thousand can lay claim to entire immunity from irregularity in these organs. How, then, shall they be regulated? Not by powerful cathartics, alternated with ordinary stimulants, but by a medicinal invigorant, like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which combine in due proportion the tonic and the alterative principle. Wherever there is a church, a school house, and a general store, this famous medicine may be procured. No village merchant finds it prudent to be without it, for it is inquired for every day by every class. The workingman buys it because it increases his capacity for toil, and is followed by no reaction. The effect of the salubrious roots, herbs, etc., of which it is compounded, diffused through the system by the pure stimulant which forms the basis of the bitters, is most healthful and invigorating. The scholar, the merchant, and, in fact, all men, whose minds or bodies, or both, are in constant exercise, will derive benefit from its use. To persons of sedentary habits it supplies, in some measure, that activity in the circulation which is obtained by physical exertion, and is the best known remedy for constipation.

Ask for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and do not be coaxed into purchasing any of the imitations and frauds sometimes offered in its stead.

POLITICAL.

CONTROLLER.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER—
R. J. McGOWAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

TREASURER.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
Capt. W. M. DALGLIESH,
SEVENTH WARD.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
C. L. MAGEE,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
A. J. COCHRAN
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

MAYOR.

FOR MAYOR—
J. B. SWEITZER,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FOR MAYOR—
BEN. W. MORGAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican voters of the city of Pittsburgh.

FOR MAYOR—
A. H. GROSS,
Of the Twentieth ward,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, August 10th, 1871.

In addition to the calico dispatch which we published this morning, of the success of Mr. Richardson who was charged with the business of placing the new five per cent. United States bonds before European capitalists, we learn the following particulars: The propositions forwarded by the judge to Secretary Boutwell some days ago, after being somewhat modified by a conference with Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., the agents of the loan, have been agreed to by Secretary Boutwell and the agents. The terms of the arrangement are highly beneficial to the Treasury, and reflect great credit on Mr. Boutwell's management and that of Judge Richardson. A syndicate is to be formed by Jay Cooke & Co., and under these auspices the loan will be marketed. It will include the national banks and bankers of the country, and the strongest houses in England on the continent. Thus not less a sum than twenty or thirty million dollars will be placed to the credit of the United States on or before the 28th of June, applicable to the payment of the old 6-20s. Under this arrangement the balance of the two hundred million dollars of the five per cent loan, will doubtless all be disposed of within a very short time.

—The local loan market exhibits no new features. Money is very plenty at this point, and the bankers could largely increase their discount business if the right kind of offerings were presented, but there is a scarcity of good paper and our money market is necessarily dull.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114½	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾
10-40s	113¾	113¾
Gold	112	112

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York yesterday as follows:

Gold	112
United States 6s of 1881	114½
United States 5-20s of 1862	114½
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865 (new)	113¾
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Pacific Railroad	87½
Central Pacific Railroad	94½
Currency Pacifics	114½

—In contrary to general expectations, advanced from its lowest point to-day about a half per cent, and closed firm. The manipulators for a grand rise are confident, and any decline is quickly succeeded by a recovery.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 10, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & H.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Del. Lack. & W.	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Erie	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Reading	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
Harlem	128	128	128			
Mich. Cent.	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Lake Shore	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
Illinois Cent.	119	119	119	119	119	119
Chesa. & Ptts.	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
Ft. W. & C.	93	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Do. pref.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Rock Island	91½	91½	91½	90½	90½	90½
St. P.	61	61	61	60½	60½	60½
Do. pref.	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Pitt. & Ft. Wayne				131		
Do. pref.						
Fort Wayne	99	99½	99	99	99	99
Ohio & Miss.	46	46	46	46	46	46
Ohio & Miss.	124	124				
Do. pref.	128	128				
Ft. W. & Chi.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Do. pref.			78			
R. I. & Erie	72½	72½	72½			
S. J. Central	105½	105½	105½			
Quicksilver	15½	15½	15½			
W. U. Tel.	61½	61½	61½			
Quicksilver pref.			66½			
Pacific Mail	48½	48½	48½	47½	48	48
Adams Ex.			48½			
Wells-F. Ex.			44½			
American Ex.			90			
U. S. Ex.			112½			
Gold	112	112	112	112	112	112

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61½
Philadelphia and Erie	30½
Lehigh Navigation	58½
Catawissa preferred	47½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61
North Pennsylvania Railroad	57
Camden and Amboy Railroad	126
Schuylkill Navigation	17½
Reading	114½

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, August 9, 1871. }

REMARKS—The weather is all that could be desired. The rise in the river has infused new life into trade, and the wharf shows signs of business. The markets, as a general thing, are quiet, firm and unchanged in price. This, however, has been the case for some days. Flour continues in large supply, particularly western brands, and prices are weak with a downward tendency, ranging from $6 50@8 @ 8S, the latter figure for Minnesota baker's flour. From the fact that buyers confidently believe that prices will soon come down, they only take what suffices to meet their immediate wants. With regard to wheat correct quotations are hard to get at. A prime quality of new red will bring $1 20@1 22; common to medium $1 16@1 18; prime old $1 25@1 30. Oats and corn are dull and previous quotations unchanged. Little doing in rye and barley. Butter and eggs continue in full supply. Cheese—market quiet and unchanged. Groceries—a fair local trade is reported. Mellons are, so to speak, "piled up mountain high." The fruit and vegetable market contains an abundant supply of all seasonable articles. We omit extended quotations.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

August 9.—There has been an improved demand for Scotch pig, and, with a moderate supply, prices are steady at the advance previously noted; sales have been made of 650 tons Glengarnock at $30@34; 400 do Eglinton $32; 75 do Summerlee $34; 100 do Coltness $31 gold; and 300 do Carnbroe on private terms. American continues in active request, and prices are a trifle firmer—it is believed that the supply of the year will not be equal to the demand; 180 tons No. 1 sold at $35; 160 do No. 2 $34; and 1,500 do ex Glendon, future delivery, on private terms. Now rails have been in active request, and we notice sales of 2,500 tons, 56 lbs English, here and to arrive, part $56 gold. Store prices of refined bar continue unchanged, and the demand is still light, buyers apparently not being moved by the advance abroad, which extinguishes all margin for profit, or the high prices demanded by our makers. The importers and jobbers will hold a meeting to-day, and probably advance bar $2 50@5 per ton. One hundred barrels Rhoda wheel sold on private terms. The following is quoted in the circular of Wetmore & Co., their agents, for August, precisely the same as May—ingot—Shurdee's best, and H. B. & S. as follows: Ordinary sizes round and square, ¾ to 2 inch, and flats 1¾x¾ to 4¼x1 inch, $125; extra round and square, ¾ to 2¾ inch $135 to $140; 2¾ to 4 inch $145 to $150; extra sizes ⅝ x ¾ to 2 to 6x1¼ to 2 inch $145 @150; 3 to 6x⅝ to 1¼ to 8x1¼ to 1¾ inch $155@160; and horse ⅝x⅜ to 1¼ inch $165.—H. B. & S. round and square and flats $10 extra sizes round and square ⅝ to 3 inch $25 less than best, and 2¾ to 4 $30 less than best. H. B. & S. flats 1 to 6x⅛@6-16 to 1¼ x1¼ to 6x3 inch iron are $30 less than best 2 to 6x2¾ to 3 inch $50 per ton net cash.—*Commercial List.*

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

August 9.—The market remains in about the same position as last noted. There is very little inquiry, except for the parcels to meet the immediate wants of manufacturers, but prices are without change, as holders are not inclined to sell, except at full rates. The sales are 15,000 lbs X Ohio fleece, 60c; 9,000 lbs medium do, 62½@63c; 5,000 lbs super pulled wool, 66c; 15,000 lbs Ianiac pulled, 60@62½c; 20,000 lbs tubbed, 52c; 4,000 lbs unwashed, 43c; 2,000 lbs scoured, 75c; 10,000 lbs Montana, 40@42½c; 30,000 lbs spring clip California, 40c; 30,000 lbs Cape, 45@47½c; 15,000 lbs Buenos Ayres, 37½c; 2,000 lbs super Mexican, 65@66c; 117,000 lbs Western Texas, 40@50 lbs do, 65,000 lbs unwashed foreign, 10,000 lbs Cape, 2,000 lbs Nodle, and 100 bales slightly damaged Texas, on private terms. By auction, 255 bales damaged Cape sold at 19@36½c, cash.—*Commercial List.*

Cleveland Iron Nail and Hardware Market.

August 9.—We have no new features to note in the pig iron trade. Some iron is going East, but the quantity is limited and does not affect the market. A good trade is reported in bolts, a few dealers, but the aggregate is comparatively light, and the situation is unchanged.

A good trade is being developed for merchant bar, and the market is becoming quite active. The improvement is in trade, however, and indifference prices, and rates remain the same—3½c. Slight concessions are reported on these for large orders, but in the main the market is steady, active and moderately firm.

Nails are moving freely, but are less firm. Current rates are $3 85 and $3 90, with the bulk of transactions at the outside figure. This is the lowest point reached during the season, and there is every reason to believe that the bottom has been touched.

Hardware is active and steady, both heavy and shelf goods moving freely at previous quotations.—*Commercial Review.*

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, August 11, 1871. }

REMARKS—The dullness we have noted for some time continues, prices being weak with a declining tendency, and are nominally the same as yesterday. Buyers were very shy and not disposed to take hold; they preferred waiting to see what the future will develope. We would like to be able to fix a date for the early revival of the oil trade, but can't see our way very clear.

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal rates for the various deliveries, viz: Spot, 12c; August, 12c; S. O., all year, 11½c; B. O., all year, 12½c. We did not learn of a single transaction.

REFINED.

Dullness was the ruling feature of the market; dealers seem wide apart in their views. The asking rates were: Spot 24c; August, 24½c; September, 24½c; October, 24½c; December to November 24½c; R. O., all year, 25c. No sales reported.

COOPERAGE.

Oil Barrels—Market very dull. Holders of city make cannot be induced to deliver, at $1 70, without finding buyers. Country make, on spot, delivered, offered at $1 60; no buyers.

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, Pa., August 10.—We have no particular change in the market to-day, either in the upper or lower road. Dealers seem not disposed to operate to any great extent. Market closed quiet. We quote:

SALES:

5,000 bbls upper road, B. O., all year.....$4 50
1,000 bbls Church Run.....4 50
1,000 bbls Rouseville, 47 gravity.....4 75½
1,000 bbls Rouseville, 47 gravity.....4 75½
1,000 bbls lower road, B. O., all year.....4 85
1,000 bbls lower road, S. O., 30 days.....4 65
2,000 bbls lower road, B. O., 30 days.....4 65
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity.....4 75

PHILADELPHIA, August 10.—Market quiet; crude 12½c; S. W. 24½c; cases about 28@28½c; futures, September 24½@24¾c; October 24½@24¾c.

CLEVELAND, August 10.—Market quiet and unchanged; crude 9@ 9 gal; refined 23½c ¥ gal.

TITUSVILLE, August 10.—Market quiet and unchanged; crude 9@ 9 bbl; refined 23½c ¥ gal. same as yesterday. The market is firm and as the run is light will continue steady the balance of the week. The advices from the East this week were unfavorable or prices could have been advanced, the shippers have all been losing money and in proof of it exhibit their bills, which generally show the balance on the wrong side. We cannot expect any improvement in prices, until a reaction has taken place in the East and the market there becomes better, but it does seem to us that cattle cannot much longer go much lower. The following are the ruling rates: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers, $5 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $5@5 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $4 25@4 90; bulls, stags and cows, 900 to 1,000 lbs $2 75@4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $3 50@4 00.

Hogs.

In closing last week's report we noted that under heavy receipts, the market was dull and slow, and inclined downward. Sales were being made with difficulty, and $4 90 was the highest ruling price. On Thursday the arrivals were heavy and the market was dull and depressed, sales being made with considerable difficulty. On Saturday the receipts were light, but this is usually the case at the last of the week. Not many were sold and the tone of the market was weak and prices dropping a little. On Monday the receipt, were fair and with what had been left over on Saturday, a large number were on hand for sale. The market opened up active at lower prices, and a good many hogs changed hands. To-day the market is dull and dragging and prices are fully 20c per hundred lower than one week ago. We quote: Philadelphia, $4 75; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $4 40 to 4 50.

Sheep.

The sheep market at the time of closing our last report was steady, with a fair supply and good demand. This week the arrivals of common and medium sheep have been heavy, while the run of good and prime is light. The market opened up dull, the buyers refusing to purchase unless concessions were made. The result was, there was a glut and work of accumulations, were compelled to lower prices, and common sheep are selling slow at a decline of 50c from last week's prices. On good sheep the decline is not so great, owing to the light receipts of that class. The following are the ruling quotations for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold on this market: Extra, 95 to 100 lbs, $ 0 12@5 28 good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $ 4 75@5 00; decent to fair, 70 to 80 lbs, $4@4 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 25@3 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head $2 00; lambs, $@6.

Cattle Sales.

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
1	1,340	$4 75	1	1,140	$3 50
1	1,360	4 75	1	1,200	3 50
1 bull	1,370	3 75	1	1,200	3 50
1	1,340	5 12½	2	1,400	4 25
1	1,360	5 12½	2	1,400	4 25
12	22,650	5 25	2	1,400	4 25
1	1,360	5 25	20	20,000	4 00
1	1,360	5 25	20	20,000	4 00
1	920	3 00	1	1,140	4 00
1	1,070	4 25	1 bulls	1,020	2 50
1	1,070	4 25	1	1,130	2 50
18	22,730	5 37½	6	6,240	2 50

HOLLIDAY, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

	69,700	4 5 15	2	1,720	4 25
14	19,810	5 06 22	4	19,200	4 15
15	1,040	4 25	2	1,720	4 25
13	15,500	4 25 18	2	20,540	4 15
1	1,360	4 25	2	1,720	4 25
3	3,560	3 12½	2	2,540	3 50
2	2,880	3 50	2	2,540	3 50
2	2,880	3 50			

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD

17	20,500	4 50	20	18,700	4 50
19	20,400	5 25	19	19,220	4 50
18	19,000	5 25	19	19,220	4 50
3	2,760	3 87½	16	15,470	3 40
14	14,200	3 87½	15	15,470	3 40
19	21,110	4 75	18	13,500	4 00
19	21,110	4 75	18	13,500	4 00
19	22,730	5 75	18	17,650	4 25
19	22,730	5 75	18	17,650	4 25
19	20,200	4 85	1	980	2 50
19	19,660	4 85	1	980	2 50

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

	21,620	4 85	2	2,360	4 00
	21,620	5 06	2	1,980	4 00
20	20,400	4 40	1	1,180	3 75
20	20,400	4 40	1	1,180	3 75
	940	4 00	1	1,180	3 75
	19,400	4 50	1	1,000	3 00
	19,400	4 50	1	1,000	3 00
	1,000	4 12½	2	1,940	4 00
	1,000	4 12½	2	1,940	4 00
	1,000	4 12½	1	1,180	3 50
	1,000	4 12½	1	1,180	3 50
	8,320	5 00	2	2,000	4 00
	8,320	5 00	2	2,000	4 00
	4,220	5 00			

Hog Sales.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
	Aberdeen	5 50	6	Aberdeen	4 50
	East Ind	11 68	12	Tanners sid	70
	German	6 50	1	White	4 50
	Blue Mass	10	22	Whitey's	70
	Blue Mass	10	22	Whitey's	70
	Boxes ref	24	38	Pf Paris bbl	4 50
	Brime roll	9	10	Pf Paris bbl	4 50
	Flor Dut	10	23	Pf Paris	70
	Calomel A		1 62	Bichrom	25
	Calomel A		1 62	Bichrom	25
	Cassia		54	Iodide	6
	Chamomile	1 60	@ 1	Opium	6
	" Pale	80	85	Popper's	4
	" Fngbsl	70	75	Saltpeter	4
	Black Lead		20	Sassafras	1
	Camphor	5	6	Sassafras	1
	Cassia	11	12	Tanners sid	70
	Cassia	11	12	Tanners sid	70
	Cassia	11	12	Whitey's	70
	Cassia	11	12	Whitey's	70
	Cassia	11	12	Whitey's

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Russia Arming Extensively—She Has Formed an Alliance with France Against Germany and Austria—Earl Russell England's Arbitrator in the Alabama Claims Case, &c., &c.

Victory Over the Algerian Insurgents.

VERSAILLES, August 10.—A dispatch to the Minister of War from Gen. Allemond, commanding in Algeria, reports a brilliant victory over the insurgents at West Sahel.

Another Fenian Meeting in London—Processions Prohibited in Londonderry.

LONDON, August 10.—A meeting will be held in London on Sunday to protest against the execution of any Fenian prisoner, and the action of the authorities in regard to the Phœnix Park meeting in Dublin.

An order has been issued prohibiting all processions in Londonderry on the anniversary of the raising of the siege of that city in 1689.

The Trial of Communists—The Twenty per cent. Duty on Raw Materials Rejected.

VERSAILLES, August 10.—Evidence has been placed before the court martial that the Central Committee of the National Guard of Paris ordered the assassination of Generals Lecomte and Clement Thomas. The statement, which was made by several witnesses, was explicitly denied by Ferre.

The Budget Committee of the Assembly has finally rejected the twenty per cent. duty on raw material in the Assembly to-day. Vouillard submitted a motion providing for the spontaneous assembling of the Conseil Generals in case the Government is overthrown. The decentralization bill was finally passed by the Assembly. A supplementary bill is now before the Department of the Seine will soon be introduced.

Alliance Between Russia and France Against Germany and Austria—Sir Roundell Palmer and Earl Russell to Look After the Alabama Claims.

Spanish to the World.

LONDON, August 10.—Russia is arming extensively, and has formed an alliance with France against Germany and Austria.

Sir Roundell Palmer has been appointed counsel and Earl Russell arbitrator on the part of England in the case of the Alabama claims.

The British Parliament.

LONDON, August 10.—In the House of Commons, Disraeli moved that a committee be appointed to inspect the journal of the House of Lords and report whether the minutes declaring the royal warrant abolishing the purchase system had been issued without statutory power. The motion was rejected after vehement discussion, during which Disraeli charged that the Upper House had been juggled out of its privileges by the abuse of the royal prerogative.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 7:30 P. M.

The barometer has risen at Rocky Mountain stations since Wednesday afternoon, and the high pressure which was then over Ohio and Indiana is now central over Maryland. The barometer has fallen somewhat to-day on the Gulf and South Atlantic States. It continues rising in the Middle and New England States. The low pressure area advancing over Minnesota is now confined to a small isolated area in Wisconsin and Northern Michigan, and the pressure is now rising in Minnesota. Southeasterly winds, with cloudy weather, are reported this afternoon from Louisiana to North Carolina, and rain has fallen to-day from Louisiana eastward. Brisk southern winds, with fair weather, are very generally reported from Indiana to Maine and northward. Northwesterly winds, with clear and hazy weather, have prevailed in New England.

PROBABILITIES.

Th area of cloud and rain in the Carolinas will probably begin to-night to extend northward, with easterly winds on the middle Atlantic coast and threatening weather on Friday. Pleasant weather will probably continue in New England and the low pressure in Wisconsin extend to Lake Huron, with threatening weather and local storms from Ohio to Illinois and northward. Threatening weather will probably continue low in the Southern and Gulf States, with numerous local rains in the afternoon from Louisiana eastward to the Atlantic.

BUFFENBARGER.

Conclusion of the Inquest in the Buffenbarger Poisoning Case—Poison Administered by a Person or Persons to the Jury Unknown.

COLUMBUS, O., August 10.—The Coroner's investigation in the Buffenbarger poisoning case closed at London to-day. The jury returned a verdict that poison was administered by Peter Buffenbarger to a person or persons unknown to them. Professor Wormley testified to a chemical examination of the stomach and liver, in which he found what were unmistakable traces of arsenic; that it was possible to introduce arsenic into the liver after death; did not discover sufficient to produce death under ordinary circumstances, but the finding of a small quantity was not proof that there was not a large quantity at the time of death. Other witnesses testified that the organs examined by Wormley were taken from the body of Buffenbarger.

CUBA.

Gens. Quesada and Figueredo Executed by the Spaniards—Steamer Overdue.

HAVANA, August 10.—The insurgent Generals Quesada and Figueredo have been executed at Santiago de Cuba.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the steamer Espana, from Cadiz, now a week overdue in this port.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The national convention of real estate agents is in session in Hartford, Conn. Thirteen States and Territories are represented.

Arthur Duncan, of Stillwater, drowned himself at Taylor's Falls, Minn., on Saturday last. Cause, liquor.

Vice President Colfax and wife are in Chicago, en route to St. Paul and the Lake Superior country.

The Maryland Press Association were at Put-in-Bay yesterday. They will visit Sandusky to-day, and start home this evening.

The National Labor Congress yesterday decided to hold its next meeting at Nashville, Tennessee. Trevellick was re-elected President, with a full list of other officers.

The Assistant Secretary of State of Kentucky estimates Leslie's majority at 40,000. The Republicans will have twenty members in the lower House of the Legislature.

Deputy United States Marshal Murphy, of St. Francois county, Mo., went to St. Louis with a handcuffed prisoner in his care, got drunk, lost the prisoner and was discharged by the United States Marshal. He got drunk again, was run over by a railroad train and killed.

The Cincinnati police made a raid on the lottery policy dealers last night, and arrested five.

A Manch Chunk dispatch says: A fire broke out at the head of Slope No. 3, inside of No. 6 mine of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, this morning. There were about a few men in the mine, all got out safe. The danger is that the fire will run along the vein, which extends to Tamaqua.

Senator Carl Schurz will address the Germans of Chicago to-morrow night.

Hundreds of chickens are dying daily in Chicago from some new disease, said to have its origin in the liver, and invariably proving fatal.

The President will remain at Long Branch five weeks, and then visit his father in Kentucky, returning to Washington in October.

Immense shoals of whales have appeared in the Bay of Panama, many of which were killed.

Valparaiso advices to July 15, state that the Chilian laborers are leaving the Peruvian mines to work on railroads, and serious consequences to the mining enterprises are anticipated.

It is said that Belmont has backed out, and will not run Kingfisher against Harper's Longfellow at Saratoga on the 17th, but will run Longfellow against Lexington's time, in case this is true.

The Italian procession in New York on the 25th bids fair to be a grand demonstration. Civic societies of all kinds have been invited to participate, as also the colored population.

Thomas Clarke Luby, a recently arrived Fenian exile, announces that he to-morrow at Boston will be effected between the Fenian Brotherhood and the Irish Confederation, and that hereafter they will act in harmony.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

KANSAS CENTRAL NARROW-GAUGE.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., August 10.—The Kansas Central Railway Company have made arrangements to negotiate its bonds to the amount of four million dollars, which insures the construction of a narrow-gauge road from this city to Denver.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, August 10.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market as follows: Sales—

1,000 bbls upper road, spot, A. T. Co.	$4 25
500 bbls upper road, spot, A. T. Co.	4 27½
2,000 bbls upper road, S. O. all year	4 15
5,000 bbls upper road, S. O. all year	4 15 "
250 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 60
175 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 60
500 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 60
500 bbls lower road, regardless, 46 gravity	4 50
5,000 bbls lower road, S. O. all year	4 40
1,000 bbls lower road, S. O. 60 days	4 50
500 bbls Oil city, S. O. 30 days	4 45
500 bbls Oil City, S. O. 3 months	4 35

A dull, quiet market, yet it rules with a slight improvement in feeling shown to-day, though prices have scarcely varied from yesterday's. On the upper road we found no change, the supply being still in the majority and bid $4 25. $4 25 and $4 40 for A. T. Co., Titusville, Type and Rouseville respectively. On the lower road there weredrawers at $4 72½ for 46 gravity and $4 45 for 43 to 44 gravity, 30 days. No oil was, however, offered at these figures. $4 50 was bid in Oil City for 46 gravity, with most holders asking $5 00. The market closed quiet and firm.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 10.—River four feet six, having fallen three inches. Partially cloudy and hot.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—Arrived—Lydia Bertram, Keokuk; S. S. Merrill, St. Paul; Belle of Memphis, Memphis; City of Quincy, New Orleans; Fannie Lewis, Cumberlidge; Alvarado, Memphis; Commodore Kansas City. Departed—Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg; Rob Roy and Mollie McGinnis, Keokuk; Decatur, New Orleans; S. S. Merrill, St. Paul; Mary McDonald, Missouri river. River rising slowly. Weather clear and hot.

Cairo.

CAIRO, August 10.—Port list: Mollie Miller, Cairo to New Orleans, 9 P. M.; Mississippi, New Orleans to Louisville, 10 P. M.; Florence, Island No. 1 to St. Louis, 10 P. M.; Idaho Kyle, Cairo to St. Louis, 11 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Memphis to St. Louis, 11 P. M.; St. Louis to Vicksburg, 2 A. M.; Sallie, Arkansas river to St. Louis, 2 A. M.; Mary D. Poe, Red river to St. Louis, 5 A. M.; and Marble City, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 7 P. M.; Mohawk, St. Louis to New Orleans, 5 A. M.; Emilie Labarge, St. Louis to Memphis, 5 P. M.; Grand Tower, St. Louis to Memphis, 5 P. M. River risen one inch. Clear; thermometer 94.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 10.—Ten inches in the chute and four feet on Portland bar. Clear and hot. The Clarksville arrived from Nashville, and will enter the Louisville and Cairo trade hereafter.

OFFICER CUYLER returned from Philadelphia this morning at half past one o'clock, having in charge Henry Klette, charged on oath of Gottlob Fass, with the larceny of a watch-chain, pin and other jewelry. The larceny was committed in their city on the 26th day of December, 1869, and Klette went to Philadelphia, where he was arrested by officer Strain, who arrested him. A reward having been offered for his arrest the Philadelphia officers claimed a "rake," and because officer Strain refused to divide with them a charge was trumped up against Klette in that city, upon which he was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for eighteen months. When his time expired the authorities here were notified and Klette delivered over for trial.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

THURSDAY, August 10, 11:30 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Rain.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.90	67	S. W.	0	4
Cairo	29.82	92	S.	0	1
Chicago, Ill.	29.90	72	S. W.	0	4
Cincinnati, O.	29.86	82	S.	0	1
Cleveland, O.	29.90	72	S. W.	0	4
Davenport, Iowa	29.82	78	S. W.	0	1
Detroit, Mich.	29.90	70	S. W.	0	4
Memphis, Tenn.	29.80	84	S.	0	1
Nashville, Tenn.	29.83	86	S.	0	1
New Orleans, La.	29.84	86	S.	0	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	29.90	72	S. W.	0	4
St. Louis, Mo.	29.84	86	S.	0	1
St. Paul, Minn.	29.92	74	S. W.	0	1

Character of the winds to sure space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently blows; C, pleasant; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.

Nature Superceded by Art—Stone for Building Purposes Manufactured at Less than Half the Cost of Natural Stone—How it is Made.

It is universally admitted that no material whatever can be substituted for good stone for building purposes, even in this city where the chemical action of the atmosphere is so destructive more or less to all varieties of stone. No other material is so durable except iron, and nothing else can be worked to produce the same beautiful architectural effects, but the great expense attending its preparation is the great drawback to its general use. The labor required to prepare our ordinary building stone is so great that it is rendered too expensive for general use, hence the necessity of seeking a substitute.

Numerous attempts have been made to furnish a substitute for stone in the way of artificial stone, but as a general thing they have all proven failures in this atmosphere, owing doubtless to the fact that the chemical action of the sulphur on the free lime in the stone is such as to soften and almost destroy it in a few years, as in the case of many qualities of natural stone.

We notice in the *Art Practice Advertiser*, a new journal, published in Chicago, that a stone has been introduced there called the Frear artificial stone, which is described as fully equaling brown stone both in appearance and endurance. A very handsome residence has been erected on one of the fashionable avenues of that city of this stone, the sidewalk and steps being also of the same material.

The nature of the process is not detailed; in fact, it is generally kept by the manufacturers of artificial stone to give as little publicity to their processes as possible, in order to prevent infringements.

An artificial stone has recently been introduced in the market, a specimen of which we examined yesterday, which we think is destined to supercede the use of natural stone altogether, from the fact that it can be manufactured at less than half the cost or shape at at least one-half the expense of cutting the natural stone.

The article referred to is the Carl Shafer patent, of which H. A. Gunther is assignee, and from whom Messrs. Mills & Co., the owners of the right of this city for this and other counties, have obtained the right for the same at Braddock's Fields, and are prepared to fill any orders upon the most reasonable terms. They also have a specimen block of the stone, a piece of work of that character to call and examine the article. Call at the office of Mills & Co., at the city office at the corner of Seventh avenue and Liberty street, where samples of the work are on exhibition. Mr. Hartley, a practical mason with Mills & Co., the senior member of the firm, we can most confidently say that he will be found a gentleman as responsible, honorable and upright gentleman.

We have said this much as a matter of simple justice to what we deem a most valuable invention, and would advise those interested to examine the stone before using any other material, as we feel confident that a careful and impartial examination will result in a verdict in favor of the article referred to, as it is claimed that the stone is moulded to a more intricate feature than the natural stone can be fashioned to, and in our opinion there is no more beautiful stone in our city calculated to stand the ravages of time to this distortion atmosphere, as the article ordered by Messrs. Mills & Co.

A CITY HOSPITAL.

The Councils and the Board of Health.

The subject of procuring a city hospital is again engaging the attention of the Board of Health. The Councils having been appointed, the two new members of the Board—or some of them, at least —seem disposed to take the responsibility themselves. A Committee was appointed, at the meeting yesterday, to look on a site. The question of location seems to be a troublesome one. The hospital ought to be located in the city, in order to make it easily accessible, and yet it seems almost impossible to select a location which will not call forth the determined opposition of the immediate neighborhood. Councils have no wishes to fee within a mile of what they are disposed to regard as a pest-house. Then it is doubtful whether the Councils of the city and the Health Board has authority to maintain a pest-house in the city. The fifth section of the act of 1869, which provides "that the said Board shall have full power, when they shall deem it necessary for the protection of said city against any pestilential disease or contagious disease, to establish a quarantine at some proper and convenient point below the limits of said city, and to erect or purchase a lazaretto, and such public hospitals as may be necessary, and to regulate and establish rules, orders and regulations as they may deem proper for the government and management of the same, and the vessels, goods and persons there detained or under quarantine, and of the health office and public hospitals, as for the mode of visiting and examining vessels, persons, goods and houses; they shall also have power to appoint such physicians, nurses and attendants as may be necessary to attend the lazaretto and city hospital, and to provide communication and employ boats, and such other officers and servants as may be necessary for the preservation of the health of the said city, and to remove all temporary officers and servants that may be rendered necessary by the existence of any dangerous contagious disease, and to make such orders which confers authority on the Board to erect and maintain hospitals for the reception of persons having charge of the patient to use every precaution against communicating the disease. The contagion spreads very rapidly, and can only be checked by the most prompt and active measures. It is said to be spreading also in Allegheny and on the South Side, and in these localities, where there are no organized sanitary regulations, the citizens should be doubly watchful.

ALLEGHENY.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Reports of Committees—Resignations of Park Commissioners Withdrawn—The Contracts for the Poor House Confirmed—Organization of a Board of Health—Music in the Park.

A regular monthly meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

Select Council.

This branch was called to order at eight o'clock by the President, after which the roll was called and the minutes read and approved.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Mr. Schoyer presented a petition for a sewer on Rebecca street, from School street to Allegheny avenue.

Also, a remonstrance against the grading and paving of Grant avenue and Beaver street. Referred.

Mr. Wettach, a remonstrance against the grading and paving of Spring alley. Referred.

Mr. Wettach, a remonstrance against the survey from Main street to Fulton alley. Referred.

Mr. Wilmer, a petition for water pipe on Cass street. Referred.

Also, a petition for the opening of an alley in the Ninth ward. Referred.

Mr. Matthias, a remonstrance against the opening of a street on the Miller property. Referred.

Mr. Hall, a petition for a sewer on Middle alley, from North avenue to Sampson street. Referred.

Mr. Wettach, from the Committee on Water, submitted a report, accompanied with a resolution, authorizing the Superintendent of Water Works to lay water pipes on Penn avenue, Negley avenue, as he deemed practicable, and also on Cass street from main pipe to the Allegheny river, and on Main and Lewis, Oliver & Phillips intersect said avenue; subject, however, to an arrangement with said firm that they will agree to lay water pipes on said streets laid with a fill of two feet of earth, and agree to refund the cost of said pipes within five years. The report was received and resolution adopted.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE FIRST WARD.

Mr. Stevenson presented a communication from the School Directors of the First ward, stating that at their last meeting a resolution was passed to build a new public school house on the Lease of Ground for that purpose the following site or piece of ground. Commencing at corner of South avenue and School street, thence along School street to Stevenson street, thence along Stevenson street to Diamond alley, thence along South avenue to School street, or place of beginning.

The communication was referred to the Committee on City Property.

THE RESIGNATIONS OF PARK COMMISSIONERS WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Phillips, from the special committee appointed to adjust the difficulties which had existed between the Park Commissioners and Mr. Wettach, reported that the committee was successful in amicably adjusting the matter, and that they were desirous to withdraw the resignations of Messrs. Robert Lea and James Park, Jr., presented at a previous meeting. The report was adopted.

Mr. Phillips moved that Councils now go into joint session for the purpose of organizing a Board of Health. This Board was not elected at last meeting, because it was postponed until one branch of Council had adjourned, as by law it is required to be elected early, so as to insure the election of a Board of Health. The motion prevailed.

CITY FINANCES.

Mr. Hall presented the report of the Finance Committee, accompanied by a resolution authorizing a warrant in favor of James Hastings for $1,000 for paving streets. Report accepted and resolution adopted. The Finance Committee were also authorized an ordinance authorizing the issue of sewerage bonds to the amount of $20,000. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Hall also presented the monthly report of the Controller, of which the following is a recapitulation:

No. 1. Salaries	$ 1,979 13
No. 2. Interest	3,000 03
No. 3. Streets	3,209 42
No. 4. Contingent	1,316 66
No. 5. Surveys	577 00
No. 8. Police	2,958 33
No. 9. Fire Department	3,208 33
No. 11. Water works	2,208 33
No. 13. Gas	2,291 66
No. 16. City property	235 00
Total	$19,576 38

The report was accepted, and warrants ordered to be drawn for the various amounts.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, from the Street Committee, presented a report with the following ordinances: For grading the south of the main track of the Pennsylvania to Washington avenue; grading and paving Western avenue from Strawberry lane to the first alley, and of Wood's Run; changing the name of Murdock and McCurdy alley to Stewart street; widening Fifth alley, and placing Howard's name on Center avenue.

The report was adopted, and the ordinances were passed finally.

Mr. Patterson also presented a profile of grade for Fifteenth street, and a plan of lots laid out by Adam Heineman in the Eighth ward. Approved. Also, report of viewers of the opening of Union and Howard streets, and of School street, which were confirmed.

Mr. Thompson, from the Committee on Passenger Railways, reported favorably to granting the Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Railway Co. the right to extend their tracks along an alley running between Union avenue and the Brighton road to the upper terminus of said alley, and thence through private property to a point on Union avenue, near Gallagher street, and submitted an ordinance authorizing the same. The report was adopted, and the ordinance passed finally.

Mr. Heazey, Chairman of the Committee on Surveys, submitted a report, recommending an ordinance authorizing the opening of Fifth street from Fulton street to Beaver avenue to a uniform width of twenty-four feet to connect with the south line as it now stands east of Manhattan street to Fulton street. They also recommend the following:

Resolved, That the consent of Councils be given to the vacation of sixteen feet from north side of Hopkins street, from the east line of Page's plan of lots to Manhattan street; also, the vacation of eight feet from north side of Hopkins street from Manhattan to Fulton street.

The Committee also reported favorably to adopting the report of the viewers on the opening of north Canal street.

The report was accepted and resolutions adopted.

Mr. Phillips presented a petition from property holders in the First ward asking that Smith street be changed into a park. Referred to Committee on City Property.

Select Council now took up unfinished business, and concurred in all acts of Common Council except the following. The remonstrance against the report of viewers on the opening of Union and Howard streets, adopted in Common Council, was non-concurred in, and referred to the Committee on Surveys. The petition for re-paving around the weigh scales in the Fourth ward, adopted in Common Council, was referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Phillips presented a petition for gas lamps at all the openings in the park leading to streets. Referred.

Mr. Hockenstine, an ordinance relative to assessment for grading streets. Referred.

THE PARK MUSIC.

Mr. Wettach, a resolution appropriating $600 for defraying the expense of park music to be rendered during the season. Adopted.

Mr. Thompson, a petition for water-pipe on Juniata street. Referred.

THE NEW POOR HOUSE.

Select Council now took up business from Common Council, and concurred in all acts of the Board of Poor, When the report of the Committee on Poor Farm, in relation to the new poor house, was read, and the contracts awarded by the Board of Directors of the Poor confirmed, was brought up, a protracted discussion arose.

Mr. Hall moved that Select Council concur in the action of Common Council in confirming the contracts provided that the total cost of the building does not exceed $110,000.

After an hour's discussion, the yeas and nays were called, when the motion was lost by a vote of 6 to 9.

Mr. Phillips then moved to concur in the action of Common Council, which was carried.

Select Council then adjourned.

Common Council.

Convened at eight o'clock, and was called to order by the President, roll called and minutes read and approved.

Mr. Voegtly presented a remonstrance from citizens of the Seventh ward, against the change of grade of Lowrie street. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Sewers, with power to act.

Mr. Howbottom, a petition asking that the grading and paving of Chestnut street be suspended until the construction of the sewer on that street is completed. Referred with power to act.

Mr. Brahm, a remonstrance against the report of Viewers on the opening of Howard street. Street Committee.

Mr. McNeil, a communication from the Directors of the Poor, setting forth that a number of carpenters refused to take out their warrants for work on the contractor for the painting. The contract for the carpenter work was finally awarded to Messrs. Calhoun & Co., whose bid was $1,215 higher than the lowest bidder. The contract for the painting was finally awarded to John F. Culey at an increase of $1,600 61.

After considerable discussion the contracts were confirmed.

Mr. McNeil, a resolution empowering the Board of Poor Directors to sell a number of lots, not to exceed 500, of the Page plan of lots of the Poor Farm. Passed.

JOINT SESSION.

At this stage of business, Councils met in Joint Session, for the purpose of entering into an election for the Board of Health to consist of nine members, one from each ward.

The following named gentlemen were elected by acclamation: First ward, Alex. Hannas; Second, James W. Arrott; Third, George W. Smith; Fourth, Sylvester Parker; Fifth, Simon Bedford; Sixth, Gen. Wm. Blakely; Seventh, Dr. F. Hartmeyer; Eighth, H. F. Eggers; Ninth, Roland T. Jones.

The Joint Session then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL AGAIN.

Mr. Hastings, a petition from the School Directors of the Third ward, asking Councils to extend the proposed main sewer on West street to the north line of the school property on James street. Referred.

Mr. McNeill, a communication stating that the requisition for $10,000 had been made. Accepted.

Mr. Dalzell, a petition from residents on Barke alley for abatement of sewer assessment. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Hastings, from the Committee on Wharves and Landings, presented the report of that committee, in relation to making a channel in the Ohio river at the Point, the committee reported adversely. In relation to the proposed roadway leading from the terminus of Allegheny avenue to the river, the committee reported that the contract was let by the Chairman under a misapprehension that it had been authorized by Councils when it simply been referred to the committee. The contractor had done considerable work under his contract before any irregularity was discovered. The work was immediately suspended. Since the last meeting of Councils the committee visited the grounds, and I agreed to make a change in the direction of the roadway by making it run parallel with South avenue instead of at right angles. This change reduces the expenditure one-third or $311.17. The cost of the proposed roadway is $793.83, and the amount of work done by the contractor up to date is $564.55. The committee reported favorably to granting Messrs Lysle & Sons the privilege of building an abutment in the Ohio river in front of their property, provided that it does not injure the approaches to property.

The report was approved, and the recommendations adopted.

Mr. Comley, from the Market Committee, submitted a report proposing to